THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

VOL. 33. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1822. No. 1664.

VALUABLE

BOOKS

AND

Instruments.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Tuesday the 18th of June next

AND SUCCEDING DAYS,

THE LIBRARY OF

Claudius Jas. Rich Esq.

LATE RESIDENT AT BAGDAD.

CONTAINING a valuable collection of History, Travels, Greek and Roman Classics, Dictionaries and Grammars, and the most esteemed works, Astronomical, Mathematical and Military.

Also, if not previously sold by private bargain. Astronomical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, made by the most esteemed Mathematical Instrument makers in Great Britain and France.

N. B.—Catalogues may be had on application to Messrs. *Kempt & C.*

Bombay 24th April 1822.

---

cter & Co.

WILL SELL

AUCTION

w at 11 o'Clock

hold Furniture Plate
are Glass Ware, Cook-
a Capital Stock of
pirits belonging to a
e of Embarkation.
gh Caste Horses,
s will be exposed

everal Subaltern
nts will be sold on

ombay 24th *April* 1822.

Lalla Faquira

HAS FOR SALE.

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE,

FOR READY MONEY,

A FEW CHESTS

OF

NEW

Hyson Tea.

		Rupees.
WHOLE Chest, .	per Chest	100
Half ditto , ...	per ditto	50
Quarter ditto, ...	per ditto	25
Retail, ...	pdr lb.	1 2

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net .	per Box	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do. . .	ditto	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.	per ½ Tub	11

ALSO

WINES

AND

Liquors,

Hodgson's Pale Ale, . .	per doz.	10
London Particular Madeira Wine,.	ditto	15
London Market ditto, . .	ditto	13
Jamaica Rum, ...	ditto	12
Cognac Brandy	ditto	18
Hollands Gin	ditto	15

Bombay 6th February 1822.

A CARD.

MRS. JOLLIFF takes the earliest opportunity of announcing to her Friends and the Public in general her Brothers arrival at the Presidency to superintend the Education of the young Gentlemen and Ladies entrusted to the care of her late husband; and begs that all letters relative to the School may be address'd to Mr. *W. G. Jolliff* who is authorized to receive the same.

Breach House Seminary.

Bombay 24th April 1822.

FOR SALE

At the Godowns

UNDER

Messrs Forbes & Co's.

OFFICE,

A FEW Six Dozen Chests of Port Wine, of excellent quality, imported by the Hannah, from London, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

ALSO

A FEW 6 Dozen Chests of Christopher's superior first Growth Chateau Margeaux Claret, imported per Ship Alexander from London, at Rupees 40 per dozen.

Some 12 and 6 Dozen Chests of superior Claret of Colonel Palmer's Growth, imported per Mulgrave Castle and Phœnix from London, at Rupees 35 per dozen.

(3) *Bombay, 10th April* 1822.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT ON SATURDAY THE 4TH OF MAY NEXT,

At 4 o'Clock in the afternoon,

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

AN upper roomed House with Out-Houses and a Garden adjoining thereto, situate at Mazagon in a street behind the Church leading to the Dock yard, the Property of the late Mr. ROZARIO de QUADROS, now occupied by Mr. JOSEPH ANTONIO XAVIER, if not previously disposed of by a private sale; please to apply to Sir ROGER de FARIA for further information respecting it, and for having an inspection of the same.

(1) *Bombay 20th April* 1822.

ખબર·હીમાંથી·આપીએ·ચીએ
શનવારનાં·દંને·તારીખ ૪ થી·આવતા
મેમે·મહીનામાં·બંદોરનાં·કલાક ૪ નાં·
માલનુ·ઘેડેર·ઈ·ક·તથા·બીજાં·ઈ·ને·બ
ગાનાં·ઘેડેરોછે·તે·તથા·બા·ગ·ઈ·ક·ઈ·
ઢેરનેજ·લગાનાછે—ઈ·શારવે·મીલકત·

શી · મજગાંમમાં · દેવલનાં · પછવાડેનાં · મે
ફોલામાં · અને · ગોડી · આગલ · જવાના · ર
શતા · ઉપરછે · તે · જાહેર · લીલાંજ · કરીને ·
વેચશે — એ · મીલકત · મરનાર · રોનાર · દે ·
કુમા · રિશનીછે · અને · ફેનાં · કમણાં · જુને
આનતોન · જાવીઆર · રેફેછે · અને · ઈ · મી
લકત · કદામ · ઈ · લીલાંજની · મગાજ · ઘે
ફેર · મેલે · નફી · વેચાશેતો · જાહેર · લીલાંજ ·
કરીને · વેચશે — ઈ · મીલકતની · શરવે ·
જીના · વાકેફ · થવાની · ફોમતો · તે · થણી ·
એ · શર · રાજર · દે · પેરીઆને · પુછેઆથી ·
આલેમ · પડશે · અને · ઈ · જગો · જોવી · ફો
મતો · તે · થણીને · દેખાડશે *
તા૦ ૧૯ મી · આપરેલ ૧૮૨૨

Sir Roger de Faria

HAS also a quantity of Madeira Wine in Pipes, also Lisbon Wines of different ages, in whole. quarter, and fifth Pipes; also Bottled Lisbon, Red Wine and Brandy belonging to the said Estate, which all may be had on a reduced price accordihg to the quantity applied for.

(1) *Bombay, 24th April* 1822.

Bombay Theatre.

This Evening

WILL BE PERFORMED

BY THE GENTLEMEN

OF

H. M. SHIPS

GANGES & LEANDER,

Morton's

COMEDY

SPEED THE PLOUGH.

A PROLOGUE will be spoken on the occasion and between the acts will be introduced some Favourite Songs.

THE Doors to be opened at six and the performance to commence at 7 o'Clock.

Tickets and Seats may be taken at the heatre.

Dress Box,.....	Rs.	8
Pit,.....	"	6
Upper Box,.....	"	5
Gallery,.....	"	3

GREEN ROOM.

Bombay, 24th April.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC ACTION

AT THEIR ROOMS

On Wednesday the 1st of May.

SUNDRY articles the property of the late A. JUKES Esq.

ALSO

Several articles the property of the late T. M. KEATE Esq. Consisting of Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, and Queens Ware, Tables Chairs, Couches, Presses, a small quantity of Madeira, Sheraz and Carbonnel's Claret.

Bombay 24th April 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay 10th April 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8TH APRIL, 1822.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extracts of letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated the 24th and 31st of Oct last,

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 24th Oct 1821

PARA. 7th We have permitted the undermentioned officers belonging to your Establishment to retire from the service from the following periods, viz

Brevet Lieut. Col. and Major William Cowper, from 16th Dec. 1818

Capt Peter Breton, 7th March 1821

PARA, 8th We have permitted the undermentioned officers, belonging to your Establisment, severally to remain in England till the departure of the first Company's Ships of next Season 1821 or 22, viz.

Lieut. Col James Smith

Brevet Capt. and Lieut. William Wilkins.

PARA. 9th We have also permitted Surgeon Thomas Palmer, of your Establishment, to remain in England till the month of Oct. next (Instant)

PARA. 10th We have permitted Mr. Ralph Ouseley, to proceed to your presidency for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon; and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon; his rank will be settled at a future time.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 31st Oct 1821

PARA, 11th We have permitted Brevet Major and Capt. Samuel Goodfellow to return to his duty upon your Estab ishment.

The appointment made by Lieut. Col Stanhope, on the 15th Feb last, of Brevet Captain Sale of His Majesty's 17th Dragoons, to act as Major of Brigade during the absence of Lieut. Holland, upon Sick Certificate, is confirmed

The following Native Officer is nominated to the Situation of Subadar Major in the Room of Hoolass Sing pensioned.

Names Corps.

Emam Khan, 1st Battalion 4th Regt. N. I —Date of Apt, 20th Feb. 1822

10th. April 1822

The following promotion is made by the Honorable the Governor in Council.

3d Regiment N I Ensign David Carstairs to be Lieut. vice Matheson deceased, —Date of rank 23d March 1822.

Captain William Ledlie of the 19th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, having produced a certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to sea for the recovery of his health, is allowed a furlough on that account for a period of eight Months from the date of his embarkation from Bombay.

The furlough to Sea on Sick Certificate granted to Lieutenant James Iredell, Assistant Commissary on the 28th of June last, is extended to the 31st of October next.

12th April 1822.

Lieutenant Fortune of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, having, on examination, been found qualified for the duties of an Interpreter in the Hindostanee Language is attached as an interpreter in that Language to the 1st Battalion, 7th Regiment Native Infantry, until further Orders, on the monthly allowance of (62) Sixty two Rupees.

15th April 1822.

The rank of the undermentioned cadets for the Artillery and Infantry, having been received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, they are permanently posted to Regiments, and dates of Commissions assigned to them as follows.

ARTILLERY

No.	NAMES	RANK AS 2d Lieutenant	RANK AS Lieutenant	To what Regiment.
1	Henry Stamford.....	9 June 1821,	10 June 1821.	H.
2	William Thomas Whittle.....	Do.	do.	
3	Henry Wilkinso Hardi	Do.	do.	
4	Henry Sutton.....	Do.	do.	
5	John Grant.....	Do.	do.	
6	William Morse Webb.....	Do,	do.	
7	William Abraham Waland.....	Do.	do.	
8	Edward Austruther Farquharson.....	Do,	do.	
9	Clements Blood.....	Do.	do.	

Infantry

		Ensigns
1	John Mocourtie Shortt.....	6 June 1821.
2	William Paul Phipps.....	Do.
3	John Samuel Frederick Rebenack.....	Do.
4	Alexander Burnes.....	Do.
5	Alfred Bradford.....	Do.
6	John Hays Hungerford.....	Do.
7	John Davies.....	Do.
8	George LeGrand Jacob.....	Do.
9	Robert Henry Harris Fawcett, of age to Rank.....	31 July
10	Edward Morton Earle.....	24 Augt, 1821,
11	Benjamin Wombwell Gantier.....	Do.
12	John Cooper.....	Do.
13	Henry Maxwell Duncan.....	Do.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 16, Capt. Powell M. B. from Kattywar.

18, Major Hutchison 65th Regt. from Poonah.

Do. Captain Wallington, 18th Regt. B. N. I. from England.

Do. Ensign The Hon'ble W. Stapleton, 1st Bat. 8th B, N. I. from Pertaub Gurh.

Do. Capt. A. MacDonald First Ass. to Resident Malwa, from Pertaub Gurh.

22, Capt. Watkins 5 Cavalry from Sholapoor.

Do. Lieut. and Adj. John H. Bellassis 1st Extra Bat. from ditto.

Do. Ensign R. Philipps 1st | 1st Regt. from Poonah.

Do Superstanding Surgeon Ino. Milne M. D. from Coukan.

23. Lieut. G. Taylor 2d Reg. from do.

Do. Capt. C. R. James 2d Rt. from Poonah.

DEPARTURS.—April 17, Capt. Backhouse. H. M. 47 Regt. to Poonah.

21, Lieut. Col. N. Warren H. M. 47th Regt. to Poonah.

Do. Capt. G. Wilson H. M. 65 Regt. to ditto.

Do. Surgeon O. Neilly ditto. ditto.

Do. Lieut, P. M. Laine ditto ditto.

22, Lieut. T. B. Fortune 2 | 6 Regt. N. I. to Bheemdy.

Do. Capt. J. G. Griffith Commissary of Stores P. D. A. Seroor.

To The Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

It having been announced that our highly prized and dearly beloved friend General full Batta had determined to take Khandeish on his way to Sholapoor, the two corps at this station anxious to pay every attention to an old friend of so long standing, sent each a card of invitation to him, to partake of a farewell Dinner on the day of his arrival. They were both accepted by the gallant General, & I who happened to be spending a few days here received an invitation to meet him. At the first Party, which was given by the Mulls, nothing could exceed the gaiety and hilarity exhibited on the occasion. The ducks who had been invited to meet the General, alone seemed under a cloud, but the excellent claret and delectable malt, from the long established House of Hodgson and Co. gradually dispersed it, and the night terminated with some capital songs and admirable toasts. Amongst the latter, was one which appeared to make a great impression on the gallant General and to materially interest the whole of the Company "may your present command be speedily extended and may you ere long be Commander in Chief." A toast at the conclusion of the Party was proposed by the Commandant of Ducks (Dux Anatum) and was delivered with so much feeling as to elicit unbounded applause, "a speedy Return to General full Batta."—I had the good fortune also to receive an invitation to meet the General the following day, and never shall I forget the impression left on my mind by the contrast bewteen the Parties At this alas! there was neither *Claret* nor *Beer*. The gallant Ducks whose wings had been recently clipped, were unable to vie with their more opulent friends the Mulls, but what was wanting of the good things of this life was amply compensated for, by genuine kindness and real Hospitality. There was a sober gloom on the countenance of the Ducks, which I shall never forget, whether, in Compliment to the departure of the General, or otherwise, I know not; but I particularly observed that every Duck wore a piece of Crape round his left arm.

I am Mr. Editor,
Your obediently,
VIATOR.

P. S.—It was somewhat remarkable that on the night previous to the Departure of the General a strong Party of Bheels made their way into Camp & killed and wounded several of the Ducks and plundered the Bazar to a considerable extent. This it was at first hoped, would have caused the detention of the General, but to the great astonishment, and sorrow, of all the Camp he moved off.

VIATOR,

Camp Malighaum
14th April 1822.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO FANNY.

While gazing crowds, with admiration trace
The incressing beauties of thy Ange face;
While mute observance on thy voice attends
And those who came thy foes return thy friends:
My homage shall a nobler object find.
And praise th' unfading beauties of thy mind!
Thy coral lips from age may lose their dye,
And years may dim the lustre of thine eye;
That form may shrink, by many winters press'd
And time may steal the lily from thy breast:
But mental charms experience no decay,
They keep their bloom in lifes autumnal day!
And Fanny's smile shall many a heart engage,
When every polish'd limb is shrunk with age.

D. W. S.

Baroda 9th April. 1822.

SONG.

To —— —— Esq. whilst labouring under the pressure of severe mental affliction.

Come banish at once ev'ry cloud of despair,
That envelopes your brow with a shade;
For what can avail all your sorrows & care
When beneath the cold turf you are laid.

Whilst you linger on earth taste the pleasures of life,
Heaven knows they're but scanty & poor:
Come, bow to the rosy God, banish all strife,
And be happy whilst joys are in store.

To Venus divine pay the tribute you owe,
There each soft refin'd virtue you'll trace:
For Woman was sent but to solace our woe
Say then, why should you fly her embrace?

Dear Goddess of Pleasure! I'll bow to thy shrine
Whilst a vital spark shrills in my breast;
And the last crimson tide e'en would ebb then benign,
If soothed on thy soft heaving bosom to rest.

Kaira January 28th - 1822. THOTH.

The Editor is again requested to notify for general information that he is authorized to receive subscriptions to the Book of Routes, adverted to in the letter signed A. A. which was published in the Gazette of the 3d Instant; and to say that the same will be put in hand as soon as a number of Subcribers sufficient to defray the expence have been procured.

BOMBAY
CURRENT VALUE,
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
WEDNESDAY 24TH APRIL 1822.

Last Remittable Notes	128½	By Rs. per 100 Sicca	
Earlier Ditto, - - -	126	- - - - - -	do
New loan Acknowledgments	117	- - - - - -	do

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Months sight on London, per Rupee.		1—10	
30 Days — on Calcutta—	108	—100 Sicca	Rs.
30 Days — on Madras —	103½	—100 Madras	do.
8 Days — on Surat —	100¾	—100 Surat	do.
8 Days — on Poonah —	96½	—100 Poonah	do.
8 Days ——————	117	—100 Ahmed.	Antree
8 Days ——————	96	—100 Ahmed.	Rokra
8 Days — Brodera —	93	—100 Kaira.	do.
Price of Dollars —	—225	Per 100.	

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have too decided an aversion to sport with one of the best feelings of our nature,—regret for the departed dead—to insert the tribute of "a Friends," friend to his dog—in the serious and solemn manner in which it is now worded.

Thoth's "Languish," is too voluptuous for our refined pages.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH APRIL 1822.

We have continued our extracts from the Journals of the sister Presidencies, and from our latest English files, most of the interesting matter of which, has now however been presented to the public; so that we are begining to look forward with impatience to new arrivals from England. In the absence of other subjects we have selected an article from the New Monthly Magazine which will shew that we are not unmindful of the amusement of our fair readers; to whom if we could assure ourselves, that our columns occasionally imparted any gratification, we would consider that we had attained to the pinnacle of Editorial fame.

His Majesty's birth day was yesterday morning ushered in with the usual demonstrations of public respect, and as our paper was going to the press, the whole of the beauty and fashion of the Island were hastening to Parell House to enjoy the scene of festivity, to which in honor of the day, the Society were some time ago invited by our respected Chief.

As connected with this joyous occasion we may observe that it is stated in the latest Bengal papers "that all natives throughout the country in confinement for Revenue Balances and other debts due to Government are to be released on the 23d Instant as a Special Act of Grace in honor of the first anniversary of His Majesty's birth day, subsequent to the Coronation."

A notice has been circulated intimating that the packet by the Rockingham will be closed on the 27th Inst.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 17TH.

The Court having met the Grand Jury presented their report on the state of the County Jail to the Honorable the Recorder and his associates.

Boodia Janoo having been found Guilty on one Indictment for a burglary: the prosecutor adduced no evidence on —

the other charge in which a verdict o not Guilty was consequently entered. The Prisoner was sentenced to be transported to Penang for 7 years.

Khundoo Bin Sunnus was found Guilty and sentenced to 12 month's imprisonment and to be once publicly whipped.

Bench warrants were ordered to be issued against Ebraim Osman Tinny, Mahomed Rahim and Batta Naiqueen Nanodecker.

The Court then adjourned till Friday the 26th Instant, when the remaining cases on the calendar will be entered on.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS —April 18, Ship Bombay Merchant, J. Hill, from Bussorah, 7th March.

PASSENGERS.

Per Bombay Merchant.—Captain Wallington, Bengal Army, Mr. Ogilvie.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Rockingham, for London.
George Home, for do.
Hannah, for do.
Bombay Merchant, for Malacca.
Brig Ahmoody, for Penang.
Rahemany, for Bussorah.
Futtay Mumbarak, for Madras.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

MARCH 26. Portuguese Ship Camoens, D J. da Roza, from Lisbon 11th June, Madeira and Isle of France 2d Jan.

28. Ship Liverpool, James Green, from Penang 9th March.

OFF CALCUTTA.

28. The Liverpool

PASSENGERS,

PER SHIP LIVERPOOL.

Mr. Charles Mackinnon, Assistant Surgeon, Lieutenant Henry Digby Cox, and 300 Troops and followers of the 2d Battalion 20th Regt. Native Infantry.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ships Adamant, N. Esterby, for London, and Thetis, Captain C. F. Davis, for Bombay, in a day or two.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

24. The Barretto Junior, (P.) and Catharine.

26. The Acasta, (Amr.) Lazelie Eugenie, (F.) and Hastings, (Brig.)

27. The Madras.

28. The Confianca, and Esperanca, (P.)

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

24. Ship Ganges, W. H Biden for the Isle of France.

28. Brig Horatio, J. M. O. Budwell, for Ceylon.

29. French Brig Emile, M. Queren, for Bourbon and Nantz.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

PER SHIP ELIZABETH,—For Batavia:—John Russell, and Thomas Marsac.

For Singapore :—James Hayser Harvey.

PER SHIP PHYSICIENNE,—For Bourbon :—Jean Pierre, Le Neutrice

PER SHIP CONFIANCA,—For Macao :—Mr Joaquim dos Remeios, Mr. V. Paulo de Barros, and Mrs. Joze de Luz.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,

At the following Stations, on the 30th instant,

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Coming to Town,—The Futta Rohoman, (Arab) and Mary Ann.

Passed down,—The Andromeda, (P.)

Remain,—The Pascoa, Ganges and Elizabeth, outward-bound.

KEDGEERE.

Remain,—The Conde do Rio Pardo, (P.) outward-bound.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain,—H. M. Ship Glasgow, and Britannia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS —April 2, Schooner Commerce, Cole, from Quilon 5th, Tranquebar 29th, Cuddalore, 30th, and Pondicherry 31st March.

7, H. M. Schooner Cochin, T. H. Twynan, from Trincomalie.

Do Ship Nerbudda, F. Patrick, from Covelong 6th April.

Do. H. M. Topaze, C Richardson, from a cruize.

8, Ship Ceres, H. B. Pridham, from Covelong.

DEPARTURES.—April 2, Ship Eliza R. Gibson, for Calcutta.

3, Ketch Hope, J. Westmouth, for Colombo.

Do. Ship Ceres, H. B. Pridham, for Covelong.

4, Ship Aram, J. Daniels, for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Windsor Castle, Simon Lee, for Calcutta.

Do. Ship Dunnigan Castle, D. Campbell for do.

7, Brig Hope, (American) B. Mann, for Penang.

9, H. M. Ship Topaze, C. Richardson, on a cruize

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Lieut. Col. C. Deacon, Comg. Vellore.

Major Hindley, 5th Lt. Cav., Capt. Young, 89th Regt.

Mr. Henry Williams Civil Service.

Mr. J, Lynch, Missionary.

Surgeon W. Jones, 6th Lt. Cav.

Lieut. Saigent, 2d Bat. 21st N. I.

Lieut. Arnott, 1st Bat. 13th N. I.

Cornet Newbolt, 4th Lt. Cav.

DEPARTURES.—Captain W. Cullen Artillery.

Capt. C. Cannon, Aid-de-Camp to Major General Sewell.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Sholapoor, on the Morning of the 13th, the Lady of Ensign Samuel Athill of a Daughter.

At Poonah on the 17th Inst. the Lady of Lieut. Colonel O'Donoghue. H. M. 47th Regiment, of a son.

DEATH —At Ahmedabad at the night of the 5th Instant, Mirza Nuzif Alli Beg, Native Adjutant and Subedar Major of the 2d Light Cavalry, sincerely regretted by the officers and men of his Regt.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

At Dacca, on the 26th March, by the Reverend Mr. Taylor, James Fraser, Esq, of the H. C. Civil Service, to Miss Dorah McRae, of Chittagong, daughter of Dr. McRae, of that station.

On the 26th March, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J Parson, Mr. Thomas Mitchell, a Corporal of Artillery, to Miss Anne Bagnal.

BIRTHS.

At Penang, on the 16th February, the lady of Lieutenant H, Burney, Aid de Camp and Military Secretary to the Honorable the Governor, of a son,

At Dum-Dum, on the 17th March, the lady of Lieutenant Rotton, Artillery, of a daughter

On Sunday, the 24th March, the lady of J. W. Grant, Esq. of a son.

At Baly Gunge, on the 25th March, the lady of Captain R. H. Sneyd, Commanding Governor General's Body Guards, of a son.

At Chowringhee, on the 26th March, the lady of George Swinton, Esq. of a daughter.

At the Presidency, on the 27th March, the lady of Lieutenant Gordon, H, M, 82d Regiment, of a son.

On Friday, the 29th March, at Chowringhee, Mrs. J. S. Nyss, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Saugor, on the 17th February, on board the *Fairlie*, the lady of Major P, Byres, of the Bengal Native Infantry.

On the 20th February, Lieutenant Walter Buchanan, of the 4th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry.

At Sulkea, on the 11th March, Mrs, Collins, the wife of Mr, John Collins, Shipwright.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

At Quilon, in the house of Major Basden, on the 28th March, by the Revd Mr. Jeafferson, Lieutenant Charles Scarlin, Naylor, Adjutant H. M. 89th Regt. to Miss Catheric Mary Gosden.

BIRTHS.

At Cannanore, on the 29th March, the Lady of A. Macrechnif, Esq, Surgeon of H. M. 69th Regiment, of still born twin Daughters.

At Chittoor, on the 8th Instant, the Lady of William Cooke, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Monday the 9th Instant, at St. Thomas's Mount, the Lady of Lieut. and Quarter Master F. Blundell, of a Daughters.

CEYLON.

BIRTH.

At Columbo, on the 26th March, the wife of P. J. Vanderstraaten, Esq of a Daughter.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE *of* GOVT. SECURITIES.

Buy.			Sell.	
19	4	New Loans of 1821.....	19	2
22	6	Ditto *Remittable*.....	22	2

BANK OF BENGAL RATES,

Discount on Private Bills..... 4 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange 3——
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... 3——
BANK SHARES—Premium 29 *a* 30 per Cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy				Calcutta.	Sell.			
s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
1	11	*a*	2 0	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupees.....	2 0	*a*	2 1	
Bomba				30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees.....	92			
Ma	ras			dit o, 96 *a* 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.				

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars Sa. Rs.	206	0	*a*	206	8	per. 100
Dubloons,.....	30	0	*a*	30	4	each
Joes, or Pezas,.....	17	4	*a*	17	12	"
Dutch Ducats,.....	4	4	*a*	4	12	"
Louis D'ors,.....	8	4	*a*	8	8	"
Silver 5 Franc pieces,.....	191	4	*a*	191	8	per 100
Star Pagodas,.....	3	6½	*a*	3	7	6 each
Sovereigns,.....	10	0	*a*	11	0	

The Ship *Liverpool*, Captain J. Green, from Penang the 9th March, arrived off the Cooly Bazar on Thursday.

The Ship *Nadree*, Captain Hay, which left this in last November for the Persian Gulf, was, with her cargo, entirely lost near Bushire. Lives saved.

On Friday evening there was a high storm of wind and heavy rain, attended with as loud thunder as ever we heard, and very vivid and frequent flashes of lightning. Towards ten P. M. the weather moderated; but the rain recurred again on Saturday evening, ushered in as on Friday with thunder and lightning, but neither so loud or vivid as on the previous day. Those who are interested in the growth of Indigo, hail these heavy showers as the precursors of a luxuriant crop.

A Correspondent at Dacca has politely favored us with a few particulars which immediately follow, concerning an Earthquake which occurred there on the morning of the 27th ultimo:—"This morning at ten minutes before "3 o'clock, A. M. according to Calcutta time "(as nearly as I could calculate,) I felt two "distinct though slight shocks of an Earthquake. "The first shock was short, and gave one the "idea of a person shaking the bed by siezing "the bed post; the second shock, which I felt, followed the first one very quickly, and was very slight There might have been "another which possibly awoke me; but I only "perceived two.

Sup. to the Ind[illegible]az. April 1,

The Shipping Report of yesterday announces the arrival of the Brig *Helen*, J. Rawson, from Bourbon the 7th of January.

The *Earl Kellie*, B. Edwards, from Penang the 16th of March.

The *Catharine*, W. Knox, from Madras the 23d March.

On the 11th February in Lat. 0 28 S. 83 40 E. the *Helen* Brig spoke the ship *Orient*, from Calcutta bound for London, all well.

Bengal Hurkaru, April 3.

CIVIL SERVANTS' ALLOWANCES.

We are to-day enabled to communicate a piece of intelligence, which will prove highly interesting and satisfactory to our readers who belong to the Civil branch of the Service. We allude to a resolution which, we hear, has been passed by Government, for diminishiug the amount of deductions hitherto made from the allowances of Civil Servants absent at Sea, or beyond the limits of the Presidency, on certificate of ill health.

According to the rules of the 1st of March 1817, (which are familiar to all the Civil Service,) a deduction of one-sixth was taken from the allowances of Civil Servants absent from their stations, under the circumstaaces above mentioned. But it being the avowed object of the Government, that these deductions should be made to such extent only as would preserve the Company from loss in providing substitutes for absentees a committee we areinformed was lately appointed, to revise and report on the result of the operation of the rules of the of 1st of March 1817. From the Committee's report, it appeared that since the enactment of the rules up to the 30th of April 1821, the amount of the deductions from the Salaries of absent Civil Servants had exceeded the expense actually incurred for the providding substitutes in the amount Rs. 224,690, being in the proportion of above-one third, on an average of four years. The Government accordingly acting on the fair and liberal principle, originally professed, has, we understand, authorized a proportionate diminution in the amount levied on the salaries of sick absentees. The following is the revised scale of deductions which, we learn, is to take effect from the 1st of May next.

Civil Servants proceeding to Sea or beyond the limits of the Presidency to which they belong, on certificate of ill health, if absent for a period not exceeding two years to be subjected to a deduction of 1-10th from their allowances. If necessarily absent for any longer period, beyond two years, and not exceeding two and a half years, to be subjected to a deduction of 1-5th for such additional period, if the term of absence shall exceed two and a half years, the whole of the allowances of the absentee to cease from the expiration of that period.

The deductions on account of leave of absence on private affairs remain as before.

[*John Bull.*

Bengal Hurkaru,—April 2.

INDIAN NEWS.

The following Extract of a Letter from Padang has been handed to us for publication:

Padang 22d February 1822.—The Governer's attention is greatly taken up by the War in the Hills: there is a force of 400 Europeans there commanded by a Colonel. The Governor is also there; but as yet we have received no accounts of any thing worth mentioning having occurred. The Padres are still bold, and Trade is in consequence dull; but as soon as the *Hills* are opened it is expected to be brisk.

Delhi,—March 1, 1822.—A fire broke out here last night in a Bungalow occupied by Capt. WROTTESLEY, which in a short time assisted by a strong wind, reduced the premises to ashes, and nearly the whole of the property of that officer; together with every thing belonging to Mrs. WROTTESLEY and her three children. The loss is estimated at more than 10,000 Rupees. Had the wind blown from any other quarter, the whole of the lines and many other premises must have been destroyed likewise. When we first came to Delhi, it was no doubt in some degree necessary to have the Cantonments of our troops within the City walls; but it seems to a common observer, that this is no longer required in a large City like this, with a considerably condensed and rapidly encreasing population.

Agricultural Report, Delhi,—March 1822.—The number of cloudy and rainy days in December and January, in a small degree iujured the Crops, hut the places that have escaped tell a two-fold tale of advantage. The Barley has suffered more than the Wheat, the Gram very little, and the smaller pulse not at all. In fact this season of Rubhee may be considered most abundant. We get now nearly a maund of Gram for a Rupee, and 32 or 33 seers of Wheat, but the Zumeendars (by their improvidence indolence, and it is to be feared too often want of good principles), who are ever fated to be in the grasp of the Sircars, are now making their hard bargains with the latter to deliver nearly double this quantity for a Rupee by and by, when the crops are off the ground.

The following piece of intelligence has been communicated to us by a Correspondent. "It is reported that Colonel J. M. Johnson of this Establishment was likely to succeed Sir Hudson Lowe in the Government of St. Helena. The circumstance has been mentioned to me in a letter from Mr ——but only as a rumor."

An unfortunate accident happened last week at No. 2, Sooterkin's Lane: A Widow of the name of Kavanagh was inspecting some repairs making on her house, and leaned against a Venetian that opened down to the floor, which gave way and she was precipitated upwards of 12 feet, the Venetian falling above her; she was taken up with one shoulder dislecated and otherwise much bruised.

(*Calcutta Journal April* 1.)

Madras.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, April 10, 1822.

On England--at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9½d. per do
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.
On Bengal--at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Loan of 1821. 14 per cent.
Loan of 1822, 17. ,,

H. M. Ship *Topaze* and Schooner Tender *Cochin* from Trincomalie, with the Ships *Nerbudda* and *Ceres*, from Covelong, have anchored in the Roads since our last report; the Ships *Windsor Castle* and *Dunigan Castle* for Calcutta, and the *Aram* for Rangoon, with the American Brig *Hope* for Penang, have sailed.

Sup. to the Gov. Gaz.—April 9.

LOSS OF THE PHATISALAM.

The John Bull of yesterday contains several letters respecting the Loss of the Ship Phatisalam, Captain Peter Dillon, which (omitting the less important details of this unfortunate affair) happened as follows:—The vessel sailed from Calcutta on the 21st of January 1821; grounded twice in passing down the river while in charge of the Pilot, of which notice was sent to the Under-writers; proceeded to Madras which she left again on the 24th of February; was becalmed off Ceylon for 14 days, and a few weeks after crossing the line met with bad weather, and began for the first time to make water. It afterwards appeared that two butt ends had been sprung on grounding in the river the second time, above the deep water mark; as it was the vessel's hull that took the ground, which was much wrenched by the stress of sail then on the ship. Having borne up for King George the Third's Sound, she reached it on the 21st of May, and grounded when entering in Prince Royal's harbour. From April to May the leaking of the ship was from 15 to 19 inches of water hourly; so that several of the lascars had died of fatigue; and it was necessary to get the Convicts and Passengers to pump the ship. While she lay in the Sound, the leaks were as well stopped as possible, and a good supply of water put on board; and she proceeded on her voyage on the 19th of Jnue. On the 27th it was found necessary to pump every half hour at 19 inches; and all hands were so fatigued that it was with difficulty she was kept afloat. The Captain therefore resolved to make for the anchorage of Kangaroo Island, lay her up, and wait the arrival of some Port Jackson vessels. After coming in sight of Kangaroo Island, the wind shifted to the North East, which frustrated this plan, and sail was immediately made for Port Philip at the entrance of Bass's Straits. On coming in sight of that harbour she was again prevented from entering by contrary winds, and being in a sinking state was forced to run for Hunter's Isles or Port Dalrymple; and on the 3d July, a gale approaching, she anchored in a harbour laid down in Flinder's Chart to the Eastward; there being then only 5 able men on board with the Captain and Gunner, all the other survivors being sick.

Next day the threatened gale came on and continued with great fury till the 18th. On the 11th at 4 P. M. the best bower cable parted, and before the third anchor could be let go she had got so near shoal water that it was of little use, at 8 P. M. she began to strike violently so that it was hardly possible to stand on deck. It blew a complete storm throughout the night, and there were then about 5 or 6 feet water in the hold, increasing every moment. To prevent her drifting off the bank into deeper water, as part of the bottom was stove in, she was hauled as near the shore as possible, and a few articles and a small quantity of rice got out for their subsistence on the island, which afforded nothing but wood and water. They were employed till the 21st getting the boats ready to cross the Straits to Port Dalrymple, on the North coast of Van Dieman's Land, to procure assistance; and on the 22d the Long Boat with the First Officer and 9 others was sent off; but after being out about a quater of an hour she was upset and with the exception of the Officer, all on board perished; viz. Mr. Beamont, a Passenger, two Convicts, a Seacunnie, the Serang, second Tindal and three Lascars. The Captain and Mate, Captain Smith of the Bengal Army, and five others then embarked in the only boat left, and on the 12th day after leaving the wreck, having surmounted ma-

ny dangers, they succeeded in reaching Port Dalrymple, half starved and almost naked; and met with a kind and hospitable reception at George-Town from Colonel Cimitere and the other Officers of His Majesty's 48th Regiment. The Commandant immediately despatched the Schooner Mary to the relief of the sufferers left behind on the barren Island, viz. Mrs. Dillon and infant child, and two female servants; Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth late of his Majesty's 72d Regiment; J. Jackson, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Medical Service, and 22 others, who had nothing left them to subsist on but a small quantity of damaged rice saved from the wreck. "My sufferings in the boat" says the Captain, "were more painful to me than they were at Fejees when the fire was put on to roast me and my seventeen other unfortunate companions, who you may recollect were killed and eaten in 1813. The nights were long and cold, with either frost or rain; the hills were covered with snow along the coast as we proceeded: our food was rice and not sufficient of that: being so much confined in a small boat of 24 feet long our hands & feet became torpid." This statement is accompanied by testimonials from Mr. Jackson and Captain J. Smith, Passengers, Mr. Edward Lord, Agent for Lloyd's Lancestown Van Dieman's Land, and Mr. T. C. Simpson, in favor of Capt. Dillon; expresing a very high opinion of his seaman-like conduct, his unshaken fortitude in the midst of danger, his heroic exertions to save the lives of his crew and passengers; all which has not however rescued him from the tongue of slander, which seems to take a malignant pleasure in pursuing misfortune, and aggravating misery. The Block and cargo were exposed to sale on the 8th of August, and bought in by the Captain for the Owners at £225, as she did not fetch a price adequate to her real value, and she has been taken charge of by the Agent for Lloyd's. *India Gazette.*

[*Sup. to the Gov. Gaz.—April 9.*

The sultry and oppressive state of the atmosphere has been greately mitigated, by the heavy fall of Rain and the Thunder Storms, which have occurred in the course of the week —the Southerly winds have been tolerably steady, and favorable for the outward bound Ships, but we are not yet able to report any new arrival.

His Majesty's Ship *Topaze*, Captain Richardson, C. B. sailed on Tuesday on a cruize.
Government Gazette. April 11.

PENANG.

FEBRUARY 16, 1822.

On Wednesday last the H. C. Cruizer Nautilus, Lieutenant W. Rose, sailed for the Coast of Sumatra.

The Ship Ann Captain R. H. Gibson, sailed on Thursday morning for Mallacca, Singapore and Java.

FEBRUARY 20, 1822.

On Saturday morning anchored in the harbour the Ship Isabella, Captain P. C. Foster, from Calcutta the 26th Instant.

Passengers.—Miss Charlotte Dick Carnegy and Patrick Ogilvy Carnegy, Esq. Writer for this Establishment.

Same day arrived the Portuguese Brig Eliza, Captain Semoia, from Calcutta the 27th and Brig Meyden Bux, Captain P. Thissell, from Singapore the 8th Ultimo. The latter vessel spoke the Sherburne, off Parcelar Hill, from Calcutta bound to China.

FEBRUARY 20, 1822.

The Transports Earl Kellie, Captain Edwards, Fergusson, Captain J. Richard, and the Heroine, Captain F. Hamilton, with the Relief Troops have arrived since Wednesday last.

The American Ship Aurora, Captain R. W. Gould, from Salem the 21st September came into the harhour on Wednesday afternoon.

We understand the Aurora had met with very severe weather a few days sail from Salem and experienced some damage in her masts and rigging. [PENANG GAZETTES.

CEYLON.

We feel a very lively gratification in publishing the following valedictory correspondence between Major General Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B. and the Gentlemen of the Civil and Military Services in Ceylon on the occasion of the General's approaching departure from the Colony.

COLOMBO, 25th March 1822.

SIR,

At the period of your expected departure from this Colony the Gentlemen whose names are subscribed, in order to manifest the sincerity of their respect and to afford a permanent memorial of their esteem and affection, have come to a resolution of requesting your acceptance of a piece of Plate, to be prepared in the manner most agreeable to your taste and wishes;—soliciting only that it may bear the inscription subjoined. †

With sincere and cordial wishes that success and happiness may attend your future progress we take our leave,—and have the honor to be

Sir,

Yonr very faithful and
obedient humble Servants.

(Signed by all the Gentlemen of the Civil and Military Services.)

Major General.
SIR EDWARD BARNES, K. C. B.
&c.——&c. &c.

† To
Major General Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

In testimony of friendship and high regard for his public and private character this is presented by the Gentlemen of the Civil and Military Services of Ceylon.

COLOMBO, *March* 25, 1822.

GENTLEMEN,

I accept with the most lively feelings of gratitude the unexpected and very distinguished compliment which the Gentlemen of the Civil and Military Services have been pleased to confer upon me.—I thank you most heartily for your good wishes, at the same time beg to assure you, that there is the most cordial reciprocity of sentiments on my party towards yourselves and families.

In bidding you adieu, you may readily conceive Gentlemen, with what pride and satisfaction you have enabled me to quit the Island, and with what gratifying reflections I shall always look back on the period that I lived amongst you; and how much I am.

Your most faithful,
and obedient humble Servant.
(Signed) E. BARNES.

English Extracts.

PIRACY.

[FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE OF OCT. 10.]

Commodore Daniel T. Patterson, naval commander at New Orleans, on hearing of the piracies committed on the ship Orleans, and brig Clarissa Ann, immediately dispatched orders to Lieut. James Ramage, of the schooner Porpoise and directed him to proceed in immediate pursuit of the piratical vessels.

A letter from New Orleans to the owners of the ship Orleans, of Philadelphia, which was lately overhauled off Abaco by a corvette pirate states that "the pirates confined the Captain and crew in the ship's cabin broke open the hatches, and plundered and destroyed about one-half of the cargo. The most valuable goods were removed in board the pirate; the bulky and less valuable part were thrown into the sea. It is stated that it was the intention of the pirates to have sunk the ship and destroyed the crew; but they were prevented by the appearance of a large ship heaving in sight, upon which thay released the Orleans, and went in pursuit of the ship."

Captain Cushing, of the schooner Milo, arrived at Bath from Matanzas, reports, that on the 20th ult, when 16 hours out the pan of Matanzas, bearing S. W. ten miles, he was boarded by a row-boat from the shore, manned with ten men with muskets, swords, pistols, and knives; they cut and knocked down several of the crew, and drove every man below, having left two men on board. The remainder boarded the brig Mechanic, Purington, of Portland, and remained on board about four hours; they then returned to the Milo, they robbed the Captain of his money, 30 dollars, watch, and clothing, several articles from the men, all the cabin stores and nearly every thing that was moveable; they then left the schooner and proceeded towards the shore. Captain Cushing saw three of the men in the Matanzas, and also the boat, which was 25 or 30 feet long, and was carried out in February last from Baltimore, in the schooner Iris, of that place.

The deaths by malignant fever at Willington North Carolina, for the week ending the 29th ult., were eight, and one coloured person.

(FROM THE SAME PAPER OF OCT. 9.)

Captain Green, of the brig Clarissa Ann, from Greenock, arrived at New Orleans on the 7th, states, that his vessel was robbed of goods to a large amount (nearly 20,000 dollars), by a small piratical schooner, off Cape Antonio, August 28; the schooner was manned with 12 or 14 Spaniards, well armed with muskets, &c. They took the flag, most of the Captain's and seamen's clothing, watches, &c.; in short every article of value they could lay their hands upon. A few hours before, the schooner had robbed the English brig Neptune, Captain Kelly, from Jamaica, bound to St. John's New Brunswick, of their clothes, and 5000, dollars in specie.

[*The New Times,—Nov.* 3.

THE COURIER, NOVEMBER 7.

SPEECH OF LOUIS XVIII. ON OPENING THE SESSION OF THE CHAMBERS.

We are enabled to lay before our readers the Speech of the King of France, on opening the Session of the Chambers on Monday last. We received this important document by ex-

press this morning and in communicating it to the public, congratulate them upon the assurances of tranquillity and prosperity which it contains, with respect both to the foreign and domestic state of France. A slight allusion is made to the events which have taken place in the east of Europe, and a confident hope expressed that the questions lately, and perhaps still in discussion, between Russia and Turkey will be finally adjusted in such a way as religion, policy, and humanity require. We have no doubt these expectations of his Majesty will be amply fulfilled.

In alluding to the financial, agricultural, and commercial interests of France, the King congratulates the Chambers upon the progressive improvement which the country is rapidly making in all those great branches of national prosperity. But we are more particularly pleased to observe the confident and unambiguous language of the speech, with regard to the decisive amelioration of the political feeling of the country. The spirit of faction is approaching its extinction, and we may soon hope to see an end of those plots and conspiracies, which, though baffled, agitate the public mind, and impair that feeling of security, without which no nation can adequately develope its resources.

The following is his Majesty's speech:—

"GENTLEMEN,—It is always with confidence, and, on the present occasion, under favourable auspices, that I come to open this Session.

"In preceding years, I was compelled to participate my griefs with you.

"More happy now, I have only to return thanks to the All-powerful for the constant protection which he has vouchsafed to France. The son, with which Heaven has soothed my sorrows, grows with the public prosperity, and continues to be to me a source of consolation and hope. This child, my heart feels confident, will be worthy of us; he will merit the love with which my subjects surround his cradle.

"My relations with foreign Powers have never ceased to be amicable, and I have a firm confidence that they will continue to be so.

"Great calamities afflict the East. Let us hope that they approach their termination, and that the prudence and cordiality of all the Powers will find the means of satisfying what religion, policy, and humanity, may justly demand.

The naval force, which, under these circumstances, I have stationed in the seas of the Levant, has accomplished the object which I contemplated. Our ships have always effectually protected my subjects, and often they have afforded to misfortune a timely aid.

"A destructive scourge desolates a portion of Spain; I have prescribed, and I will maintain the rigorous precautions which protect our coasts and frontiers from the contagion.

"If we take a view of our domestic state, what motives have we not to bless Providence. The sensible progress of industry, agriculture, and the arts, attest that of commerce; and very soon new channels, by multiplying the means of communication and of traffic, will extend the general good to all parts of the kingdom.

"The prosperity of the finances, the intelligible exposition of the public accounts, and fidelity to engagements, have consolidated public credit, and increased the resources of the state.

"The period at which I have convoked you, and the orders which I have given that the financial laws should be first submitted to you sufficiently manifest my desire to put an end to provisional grants: the Chambers will, doubtless, be eager to second my intention.

"Our auspicious situation, and the return of internal and external tranquillity, have already admitted of a diminution in one of the most onerous of the taxes—that which attacks re-production in its source. by overcharging landed property. Next year, those so assessed will wholly enjoy this reduction. I desire that successively, and as soon as the exigencies of the State, and the dignity of France, will permit, the various taxes which constitute the public revenue, shall be investigated, and, if it be practicable, diminished, or better assessed.

"The laws are respected, and the depositaries of my power become every day more and more imbued with their spirit. Order and discipline reign in the army.

"Every where passions are subsiding and suspicions wearing away; and it gives me pleasure to acknowledge, Gentlemen, that by your loyal co-operation, you have powerfully contributed to all this good.

"Let us persevere in the wise measures to which such prosperous results must be attributed. Let us persevere in that unity of views which has so efficaciously defeated the vigilance, and restrained the last efforts, of the spirit of trouble and disorder.

"In this, the repose of Europe is not less interested than ours. It is thus that all the generous sentiments will be developed, with which I know your hearts abound and that you will establish, upon the gratitude, the love, and the respect of my subjects, the Throne, which protects the liberties of all."

When his Majesty had concluded his speech, the Chancellor having received the King's orders, informed the newly-elected Deputies who were present, that his Majesty would permit them to take the oath before himself. He then read the formula, and the Minister of the Interior, calling over the names, each Member stood up in his place, and replied by the words, "I swear."

The following was the form of the oath:—

"I swear to be faithful to the King, to obey the Constitutional Charter, and the Laws of the Kingdom, and to conduct myself, in all respects, as befits a good and loyal Deputy."

The Deputies having thus taken the oath, the Chancellor announced, in the name of the King, that the Session for the year 1821 was opened, and all of them were invited to assemble on the following day; in their respective Chambers, to commence their labours.

His Majesty descended from the Throne amid the liveliest acclamations of Vive le Roi which were prolonged for a considerable length of time.

Salvoes of artillery announced the return of his Majesty to the Tuilleries.

MISCELLANY.

Letters of administration of the personal estate and effects of the late Christophe, King of Hayti, were, on the 3d inst. granted by the Prerogative Court, to his widow and relic, residing at Osborn's Hotel, in the Adelphi. The property within the diocess of the Archbishop of Canterbury was sworn under 9000*l*.

The King's hounds, the whole of which were nearly destoyed by disease at Brighton last year, have been renovated this season by various couples of fine dogs, presented to his Majesty by Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Derby and the Duke of Grafton. The breed of Earl Fitzwilliam and the Earl of Derby are said to be the finest in the kingdom.

The Earl of Traquair is now the most extensive cultivator of Talavera wheat, and Egyptian winter rye, in the kingdom. His Lordship's crop of the former, this year, on his lands in Peeblesshire, is very great, and some of the stalks of the latter grain grow to the prodigious height of eight feet.

There are in the garden of Mr. Pitcher Vincent, in St. Peters-lane, Canterbury, three gooseberry-bushes, which have now a second crop.

It is asserted that the juice of the blackberries, which are ripe at this season, has in several instances cured the dropsy. The method of taking the juice is about a quarter of a pint for three or four successive mornings.

The Courtenay Estates.—These vast, valuable, and beautiful domains, in the county of Limerick, were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir——Courtenay. His descendant, the present Lord Viscount Courtenay, resides in some remote part of America, and we believe has never even seen his immense Irish property, He has been selling this old forfeiture for some years, and his sales have produced him 200,000*l*. which, at six per cent. would bring 12,000*l*. per annum; but he has still remaining 42,000 Irish plantation acres let, it is stated, at an average for nearly 40s. an acre, and which, therefore, yield him 80.000*l*. a year or upwards. The Courtenay property has been for some time under the management of trustees, who reside in England.

Prisons,—A Meeting of the Gaol Committee of Magistrates for Westminster was held on Tuesday. The object of the Meeting was to consult upon the propriety of causing a new Gaol to be erected for Westminster, instead of the Tothill-fields Bridewell, which is rapidly falling to decay, and is much too small for the reception of the large number of prisoners which it is now the melancholy duty of the Magistrates to send there. This prison was built to hold 80 prisoners only, and that is the number prescribed by Act of Parliament; but there are now upwards of 200 within its walls; 197 have been committed up to the Saturday previous, and the state of the prisoners must of necessity be wretched in the extreme. It is understood that an application will, as soon as possible, be made in the proper quarter for leave to build a new prison for the liberty of Westminster,

Local Police.—The mode of protecting the parish of St. Crux, York, from nocturnal depredation, is at once so economical and in other respects so worthy of imitation, that too much publicity cannot be given to the means by which it is effected. The inhabitants are bound by a voluntary engagement to supply a patrol of two of their number to walk the parish every night and perform the duty of ordinary wetchmen. The tour of duty to each effective member of this excellent association reverts but once in six weeks. And when attendance is impracticable, a mercenary is procured for two shillings. On the outset of their career they put to flight two nests of reprobates, since which time the parish has enjoyed the utmost security and quiet. A watch-house for the accommodation of the patrol is now building on a spot immediately adjoining the church.

An Eccentric Character.—Died, a few days since, at the advanced age of 92, Mr. Samuel Bailey, of Hale Common, Isle of Wight, who, from an humble beginning, is said to have left property amounting to upwards of 10,000*l*. but acquired it by means the most degrading to mankind. The privations he and his family suffered in order to amass his "dearly beloved treasure" are almost incredible. In early life he was bailiff to a gentleman of the name of Thatcher. in which situation he saved some property, and afterwards became a small farmer, in which station he continued until his death; but cattle

were almost a stranger to his farm, as he and his children used to perform their offices, even in ploughing and other laborious employment. Scarcely any of the necessaries of life ever received admittance under his roof; even tea was a luxury unknown, and the carcasses of dead cattle and other carrion have often graced his board. He was very decrepit for the last few years, and supported himself by means of crutches; he, however, often made journies to Newport and to Lymington (near which latter place he has a small estate) mounted on a donkey. His appearance was of the most abject description, and clean linen or clothes he did not often trouble himself with; a soldier's grey great coat was for some time past his outward garment. He has left a wife and four children surviving him, to whom; and to the children of the latter, he has bequeathed his property.

There is a person living, we understand, in London, named Alexander Gordon, whose case is rather curious. He has lately attained his 100th year, and is in a state of second childhood, under the constant care of a medical man. He made his will, we hear, sometime back, in which he has bequeathed to Matilda Adams, his great niece, his whole property, which must be enormous, being the produce of 6,000*l.* a year left accumulating at compound interest for eighty years.

Mrs. Sarah Bond.—We lately gave an account of the death of this eccentric woman, and no heirs to her great wealth having been discovered, it was observed that his Majesty had a good chance of possessing the whole of her property. The *Durham County Advertiser*, however, says, "We have reason to believe that his Majesty will find a powerful opponent in one of his loyal subjects resident in Durham, who deems it neither treasonable nor presumptuous to contend with the King for such a possession. The claimant to whom we allude is Mr. Thomas Bond, chain maker and hardwareman in this city. His father, who came from the county of Stafford, had a sister named Sarah Bond, of whom neither he nor any of his family had heard for many years; and the present claimant has not a doubt that the eccentric deceased is that same person, and of course his aunt!"

Further Account of the Ecyptian Obelisk.—This piece of antiquity was lying in front of the temple in the island of Philoe, where it stood originally at the time of Ptolemy, or probably anterior to that period, and was first noticed by Norden, after various other travellers both ancient and modern. It was taken from that place to Alexandria by Belzoni, to whom Mr. Banks is entirely indebted for his arduous operation. On the first attempt to convey it on board, the pier having given way, it slipt into the Nile, from whence it was raised by great labour under the direction of Belzoni, who being destitute of mechanical instruments, except some palm-leaf ropes, and a few pieces of palm trees, contrived to have it turned up on the bank again, from whence it was embarked in a small boat, and launched down the cataract over a fall of water of about 20 feet in breadth, and 600 in length, full of rocks on every side. It was then taken to Thebes, where another party of travellers claimed it, but not being able to justify their claim on it, they made an attempt on Belzoni's life. At last the obelisk was safely taken to Alexandria by him where it was shipped for England. It is 22 feet in length, 4 feet square at the basis; and forms in proportion about 1-30th Part of the great obelisk now lying in Alexandria, named Cleopatra's needle, which is about 67 feet in length, by seven broad at the base. There is reason to hope that that great monument of antiquity will be brought to this country, particularly as it lies on the shore in the harbour of Alexandria, so favourably situated for its embarkation.

Curious Case.—An affair of a very extraordinary nature is about to come before the Court of Assize at Paris. A Scotchman, named William M'Dougal, who was pursued for uttering at Paris forged notes of the Bank of Scotland to the amount of 40,000 francs, fled to the Netherlands, and took refuge in the Belgic territory. The French Government demanded and obtained that he should be given up. M'Dougal was made prisoner at Ghent; and conducted by regular reliefs of guards to Paris. However, people were not a little surprised to see the prisoner soon after his arrival in the capital, obtain all at once his liberty, saying that he was guilty of that single crime for which our legislature has not provided a punishment. The fact was, that the person who was brought to Paris was not the true William, but his brother, James M'Dougal, who had conceived and executed the hardy project of setting his brother at liberty on the journey, by dressing himself in clothes similar to those which the prisoner wore. It appeared he had followed the chaise in which his brother was, on horse-back, for some time, and it was at Courtray, when the party stopped at a little inn, that he put himself in his place: James, therefore, was the person that the police of the Netherlands delivered to the French gens d'armes on the frontiers. This curious case, which, before discussing the accusation, it will be necessary first to prove the prisoner's identity, will be pleaded by M. Chaix d'Estrange.

[*Bell's Weekly Messenger*,—*October* 22.

Pig Stealer.—A fellow tried at Clonmel for pig stealing, afforded some relaxation to the solemnities of justice, by sending up a memorial to the Judge accompanied by a plea of guilty, which he declared he made to insure his journey to Botany, for that certainly he stole the pig; but it was duly from a relation, who gave him entertainment in his house, but paid him nothing for his labour; so he *tuck* the pig to pay himself; that was all; and he informed the Judge, that if he was left at home, he most *cartinly* could not help making farther depredations.

Cockney Game.—The friends of a Cockney sportsman were much alarmed on receiving a letter from him, yesterday, in which he stated that, notwithstanding the high *vind* on Monday, he shot a *peasant*.

DUTCH PAPERS.

SWITZERLAND, SEPT. 15.

Public prayers have been put up for the Greeks in the churches of nearly all the cantons. The Evangelical Council of *Graubundten* transmitted an Address to the different parishes on this subject, in which it is said, "if we ourselves are allowed, through God's grace, to celebrate our divine worship in peace and tranquility, it becomes us as men of true Christian sentiments, and it is demanded of us, under the circumstances of the times, when we see many millions of our unfortunate fellow Christians in Greece and Asia sighing under the cruel yoke and persecution of their barbarous masters, and deprived, by the destruction of their churches, of all divine worship, after witnessing their wives and children destroyed, or carried into captivity, to include them in our public prayers, and to supplicate God to protect and compassionate them." In Berlin there is a society for the collection of subscriptions for the unfortunate Greeks, and there is no want of Swiss Youths ready to proceed to Greece to combat against the Turks.

SPAIN.

MADRID, SEPT. 28.

OPENING OF THE EXTRAORDINRY CORTES.

A notice from the Secretary of State having been read, in which he announced that his Majesty had appointed 11 o'clock as the time to open the Session, a Deputation was appointed to receive the King in the usual form, and another to conduct her Majesty the Queen to the seat prepared for her.

A salute of artillery having announced their Majesties departure from the Palace, the Deputations went to receive them at the entrance of the Palace of the Cortes, and the King having taken his seat on the Throne, delivered the following speech:—

Gentlemen,—Since I expressed to the Cortes my motives for believing it advisable to call an Extraordinary Meeting of the Cortes, nothing has so much engaged my attention as the desire to see them assembled, I now see them with the gratest satisfaction, and give myself wholly up to the pleasing and just hope of the good which the country will derive from their labours. The subjects which I have prepared to lay before the Cortes for their consideration are mostly such,, the regulation of which is necessary for the more speedy consolidation of the Constitutional System, such as the division of the territory, and the best means of placing according to it, the Political Government, the Cortes, the Military Ordinances, the Plan of Decree of the Organisation of the Naval Force, and the Decree for the Organisation of the Active Militia.

"I particularly urge you to place every thing in consonance with the fundamental law of the State, leaving the Administration free from all those serious embarrassments which it often meets with for want of this necessary harmony, and which the government cannot remove. I have also thought that some other points ought to be determined, which, though not so intimately connected with the Constitution, have a great influence on the general prosperity such as the measures to be adopted to restore the tranquillity, and to promote the welfare of the Americas, the examination and reform of the duties of customs, the means necessary to prevent the serious loss which the nation sustains by the currency of false or defective foreign coin, and the project of a Decree on the Charitable Institutions; though all the subjects that are going to be discussed by the Cortes are of so much importance, the fact itself, their being assembled to discuss them, is still more so. This new proof and guarantee of the union which prevails between all the chief powers of the State must convince all the enemies of our institutions their efforts to subvert them will be vain.

"I shall take advantage of the period in which the Cortes will continue assembled, to give orders to propose any measure or project which may appear to my Government necessary and urgent, as well as to ask their co-operation, when circumstances may require. The field Gentlemen, is most extensive, which is open to your zeal and to your talents; and those qualities which so greatly distinguish you, combined with the prudence and circumspection which have marked all your deliberations, insure to the country the completion of those advantages which it already owes to you.

"I have the confidence that you will gain in both respects the admiration of the nation and of foreigners, entitling yourself more and more to the particular esteem of your King, who will always, consider the Cortes as the firmest support of his Constitutional Throne."

His Majesty having concluded his speech, the President made a suitable reply, complimenting his Majesty for having called this extraordinary meeting of the Cortes; he adverted to the delicacy with which his Majesty had appointed the 24th of September as the day of their meeting, this being the anniversary of the installation of the general and extraordinary Cortes in 1810; a recollection which will influence the present Cortes to imitate the virtues of the illustrious Deputies who composed that assembly. The Spanish nation, which equally abhors despotism and anarchy, tho' desirous of liberty, asks only such liberty as may be founded on the laws, and never degenerate into licen-

tiouness; it will have no Government but a limited Monarchy, such as the Constitution has established, and it entertains the most unbounded love and respect towards his Majesty's sacred and inviolable person. These are the sentiments of the nation, and of its representatives; they are duly appreciated by his Majesty, and it may be reasonably expected that from so happy a union will flow immense advantages to the Spanish nation, and an admirable example to other nations who well may learn from it the harmony of the constitutional system, and of liberty with monarchy and order.

The President having concluded with an ardent wish for the continuance of the happy union between the King and his people, and for the perfect consolidation of the constitutional system his Majesty rose, accompanied by the Deputation, and returned to the Palace, amidst the applauses of the spectators in the galleries, who, as his Majesty passed, broke out into the most lively acclamations.

[*The Scotsman,—Oct.* 20.

To the Editor of the MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR

It is known to many persons that I am Editor of *The New Monthly Magazine*, or *Literary Journal*; it is known to all with whom I have conversed on the subject, that I wish this work to be a receptacle for calm discussion and liberal opinions, but not an arena of literary hostility. I make it no vehicle of personal attack, and therefore I claim a right to keep it free from the din of even defensive personality. For any exceptions to this rule that may seem to occur, I hold myself bound to give an explanation to the public, provided the articles containing such exceptions have been submitted to me as Editor; but if any paper should find its way into the Magazine, without having been shewn to me, I will not be responsible for its contents.—Now, Lady Morgan's letter in the number of *The New Monthly Magazine*, published to-day, was never seen by me till published, although, to 99 readers out of 100, it would seem to be the leading article of the Number.

I am not Lady Morgan's accuser, but I decline being involved in the squabble between her and her enemies. She may be very right, and they may be very wrong: but, whether she is in the right or in the wrong, her letter to her Reviewers was never submitted to me as Editor of the work which I am known to conduct, and the Proprietors of that work are alone the publishers of her letter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS CAMPBELL.

62, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square,
October 1, 1821.

LUMINOUS APPEARANCE OF THE OCEAN.

EXTRACT OF A JOURNAL OF A GENTLEMAN OF SALEM, ON A VOYAGE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The luminous appearance of the occean in a dark night, when violently agitated, has excited the attention of naturalists, and philosophers have not yet satisfactorily accounted for it. There is a mystery attending this appearance, which renders it interesting—and this, together with its singular sublimity, raises emotions of wonder and admiration. One evening we were called up to view this phenomenon. The waves were unusually bright, the scene accompanied with circumstances which gave it an interesting effect. The night was dark and rainy, the sea ran moderately high, : the wind was ahead, and the spray kept continually dashing over the bows. Our ship seemed to be moving over waves of liquid fire.

All around there was nothing to be seen but waves of brilliant fire, foaming and sparkling about us, as the ship dashed through them, becoming evanescent as they receded from her sides, and finally losing themselves in the darkness of the surrounding sea. Two grampuses were gamboling across our path. Sometimes they would take their positions one on each side of our bowsprit, where they appeared to be harnessed to the vessel, and seemed to draw her over clouds of light, powdered with stars. Then they would rise to the surface and spout a brilliant stream of fire, while the sudden motion of their tails threw around them a flash of light. They left a luminous train in their wake, which added greatly to their apparent length. Upon looking over the stren, a stream of light seemed to dart from the rudder of the ship, and to extend itself to a great distance behind. Two other similar streams proceeded from each quarter.—Such was the strength of the light, that the name of the vessel could be distinctly seen, and the shadow of bodies was made pretty plain.

This phenomenon of the ocean is most remarkable after the repose of a long calm. The water then seems to thicken with an infinite number of white small particles, which are plainly to be seen in the daytime, and as soon as it begins to grow dark, the lucidity appears. That the brightness is occasioned by these particles, we think there is no doubt—because, the thicker their appearance in the day-light, the brighter the ocean is after dark.

To make this conjecture certain we took a large woollen cloth, and so extended it as to serve as a sort of strainer, and suspended it over the stern. In an hour, the vessel moving quickly all the time, the cloth had retained a quantity of the luminous matter on its surface, and in the folds of the cloth were dense masses of it. Upon handling it, it seemed to be a mass of jelly. When thrown upon the deck the masses separated, and the small particles rebounded so as evidently to prove them to be elastic bodies. If a single particle struck a place, it would shine with exceeding brightness for a moment, then begin to fade, and if undisturbed, became in a few seconds extinct. Upon striking it with a brisk motion of the foot it would again relumine, and immediately become evanescent and disappear, so as not to be made again luminous. Taking a single particle into view, in a microscope, it appeared to be a semi-pellucid whitish globule of organized matter; but whether it was animal or vegetable life, could not be determined.—*Salem Register.*

APPLICATION OF THE CONGREVE ROCKET IN THE WHALE FISHERIES.

The ship Fame has returned to Hull, and Capt. Scoresby has confirmed all that was stated in his letter of the 24th of June, inserted in the 27th July, respecting the important advantages to be derived from the use of the rocket in the whale Fishery.

The Fame has brought home, nine fish in the capture of the whole of which the rockets were successfully employed. After being struck by the rocket, the largest whale became an easy prey to its pursuers. In one case instant death was produced by a single rocket, and in all cases the speed was much diminished, and its power of sinking limited to three or four fathoms.

One of the largest finners, of 100 feet in length, a species of fish seldom attacked by the ordinary means and of the capture of which there is scarcely an instance on record, in the northern seas, was immediately tamed by a discharge of rockets, so that the boats overtook and surrounded it with ease.

Six out of the nine fish died in less than 15 minutes; and five out of the number took out no line at all. One only survived nearly two hours, and one only took more than one line, by getting into a pack of ice, where the boats could not follow.

The peculiar value and importance of the rocket in the fisheries is, that by means of it, allthe destructive effects of a six, or even a twelve-pounder piece of artillery, both as to penetration, explosion, force, and internal fire, calculated to accelerate the death of the animal, may be given with an apparatus not heavier than a musquet, and without any shock or reaction on the boat; whereas, it is obvious that no boat applicable to the Fishery of the whale can ever be made capable of sustaining the shock necessary to produce the same, or any thing like the effects of the six or twelve-pound shell, by the ordinary means of artillery.

In fact, nothing larger than the harpoon-gun could be applied; and the missile which could be discharged from such an implement, could neither have penetration, nor explosive force, sufficient to do any serious injury to the fish.

With respect to the rocket, however, it is a fact, that some of the smallest, fired in the late experiment in the Fame, penetrated completely through the body of the fish, so that the effect of the explosion was visible on the opposite side—the fierce fire of the rocket fixed in the animal's inside, rapidly destroying life; and the effects, and report of the explosion, being distinctly perceivable within him, as in one instance as above stated, producing immediate death. Indeed it is certain, that this might, in almost every case, be insured by increasing the *power* of the rocket, without increasing the inconvenience or incumbrance of the apparatus required to discharge it, and equally without re-action on the boat, as when the smallest rockets are used. In addition to this, it may be stated that there is no doubt of the rocket ultimately dispensing with the operation of the hand harpoon, by conveying the line, and destroying the animal at the same time, and that without requiring the approach of the boat to the fish, within the limits of perfect security. It is also equally certain, that the large finners, never or rarely attempted in the North, will be rendered an easy prey, by the judicious application of the rocket.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, OCT. 30.

New Alderman.—Yesterday a Post Assembly was held at the Exhibition House, William-

street for the purpose of electing an Alderman in the room of the late Alderman Warner. At three o'clock the Sheriffs took the Chair, when some conversation took place relative to the necessity of a new valuation of Minister's money, and an arrear of the late Recorder's salary, which still remains due, although several applications for payment have been made to the Corporation by his widow.

About half-past three o'clock Alderman Foot appeared, and was received with great applause. He brought down a message from the Board, stating that they recommended as candidates for the vacant gown, Jacob West, Wm. Dixon, R. Harly, and H. Minchin.

Mr. Sutter, said, it had been attempted, through the medium of the Press, to intimidate him from a line of duty and profession of principles of which he should ever feel proud. In speaking of the Press, he particularly alluded to *The Dublin Evening Post*, which had represented him as an Orangeman.—He could assure the House he never was, nor ever intended being an Orangeman, but he should ever be a supporter of Church and State as by law established; and he conceived he was but doing his duty in fearlessly coming forward and requesting of each candidate to declare his political sentiments, that the House might be enabled to decide according to the merits of each. He had heard a great deal of a certain toast; but he conceived Protestant and Catholic might each drink it without any reflection on the other.

Mr. Willis observed, it was not a political Alderman they wanted, but an upright and intelligent Magistrate.

Mr. Fitzsimmons wished to preserve unanimity and conceived "no man authorised in private or public company to give a toast that might offend, or to omit giving a toast that ought to be remembered." He wished it clearly to be understood whether the successful candidate had any objection to pay the 400l. and give the Corporation the dinner?

Mr. H. Minchin then came forward and said, that the House was well acquainted with his political opinions. Should they honour him by their votes, and send him to the other House, he would enter it as free and unshackled as ever man had yet done, and would always continue to act as heretofore, with zeal for the Corporation. He conceived from their late accession of property, that they did not stand in need of the usual fee of 400l., but he would pay 100l. to the Blue Coat Hospital, and have the pleasure of meeting his fellow-citizens at dinner at Morrison's. The latter part of his address was received with great applause.

Mr. West addressed the House, and said that he would pay the 400l., and was then ready to pass his I, O. for the amount. As to his political sentiments, *he was proud to declare himself the friend of civil and religious liberty*, nor should any motive *ever* induce him to act contrary to the principles he now professed. If they returned him he should be always most careful of their interests and the preservation of their privileges.

Mr. Dixon next came forward, and hoped they would give him an opportunity of testifying his zeal for their interest by returning him. He would do as Minchin had proposed respecting the dinner, and give 100l. to the Blue Coat Hospital.—[Here some Member observed, that Mr. West had not promised the dinner.

Mr. West, in reply, said he would go as far as any other Gentleman; but they should recollect he had proposed giving 400l., and he thought it rather hard he should be expected to give in addition the same as a Gentleman who had only promised 100l. [Here it was observed, the payment of the 400l. could not be dispensed with, as it had been decreed by Act of Assembly.]

Mr. Willis hoped they were not going to put the vacancy up to the highest bidder. After which

Messrs. Minchin and West each passed their I. O. to the Sheriff, and a ballot was loudly called for, when.

Mr. Sutter moved an adjournment of a quarter of an hour, which was seconded by Mr. Fitzsimmons. An adjornment then took place, after which the ballot commenced, when the numbers were declared as follow:—

J. West - - - -	61
H. Minchin - - -	47
W. Dixon - - - -	3

[FROM THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE OF SATURDAY.]

This day the detachment of the 93d Highlanders, lately quartered at Youghall, Cloyne, and Dungarvon, under the command of Captain Lunt, arrived in this garrison.

Two companies of the 93d Highlanders are to be stationed at the Castle barracks in this city.

Yesterday 24 recruits for the 93d Regiment arrived in this city from Scotland, and this day proceeded to join the regiment at Ennis.

A representation having been made to Government, relative to the reply given by Col. Douglas, of the 79th regiment, to Sheriff Cuthbert, on his application for military aid, an inquiry was made into the affair, and the result is, that the explanation given by the Colonel was quite satisfactory, both to the Commander of the Forces, and their approbation has been officially communicated to the Colonel.

Robert O'Callaghan Newenham, Esq. Superintendant-General of Barracks, is especially ordered to Newcastle, to meet Major-General Sir John Lambert; he arrived there this day.

By the following communication from Government, it appears that the highly respectable and efficient corps, the Adare yeomanry, are, from Wednesday last, placed on permanent duty. We are confident that their best exertions will be given to the suppression of outrage in that neighbourhood, and, by their local knowledge, several of the firearms taken from the peaceable householders will be recovered:—

"Dublin Castle, October 23, 1821.

"Sir—I have had the honour to receive and lay before the Lord Lieutenant your letter of the 18th instant, respecting the disturbed state of the county of Limerick. His Excellency commands me in reply to acquaint you, that from the several representations which have reached Government, he has deemed it expedient to call out, and place upon permanent duty, the Adare yeomanry; and for which purpose the necessary warrant was forwarded to the corps by last night's post.

"W. GREGORY.

"Captain Smyth, Adare Yeomanry."

On Thursday night a large party attacked the house of Mr. Henry Shire, of Garranroe, between Croom and Adare, and having demanded arms, they received two guns. The house being thatched, prevented Shire from making resistance.

Last night a considerable number of armed men attacked several houses in the neighbourhood of Cappavilla in the county of Clare, and took fire-arms therefrom.

As George Leake, Esq. was returning from Rathkeale this week, attended by four dragoons (two in front and two in rear), two fellows armed with muskets rushed out of a house at Barnakyle, just after he had passed it, supposed with intent to assassinate him, but desisted on the appearance of the soldiers in rear, whom they had not observed before, and retreating round the house, made off.

Among the numerous outrages which have disgraced this county we have to record the following:—On the night of Sunday, the 12th of September, a number of armed men, styling themselves 'Captain Rock's Corps,' entered the dwelling house of John Sullivan, Esq. of Tullilease, near Charleville, and succeeded in taking a musket (the only arms in the house), with which they made off.—Again, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, they made a second entry, and in a threatening manner demanded more arms, which they said Mr. Sullivan had concealed, but on being assured that there were none, they went away, after breaking some windows. On Tuesday night, the 16th instant, they a third time tumultuously entered, and broke open Mr. Sullivan's private desk, which they rifled of various papers, among which were many of importance. Mr. Sullivan being possessed of some property in tithes, in the counties of Cork and Limerick, the papers relative thereto were their declared object.

Amidst the general disturbance there is no part of the country in which the outrages of the malcontents have risen to a higher pitch of excess than in the farm of Glenabine and its neighbourhood. This is a large farm in the vicinity of Newcastle, which was evicted for non-payment of rent; it is at present in the possession of Edward Sheehy, of Ballintobber, Esq. The lawless banditti that infest this part of the county have endeavoured, by repeated threats and incessant injuries to his cattle and other property, to compel this gentleman to the abandonment of the place. Such is the state of insubordination existing there, that a herdsman would not be permitted to reside upon the ground. On Saturday last, Mr. Sheehy sent one of his men (Thomas Ready) to bring from the farm a bullock, whose legs had been broken by some ruffians the evening before; the man had scarcely appeared on the ground, when two fellows armed with pitchforks (with which they had been making hay in the adjoining meadow, for the Reverend Mr. Geraghty,) rushed from the body of the hay-makers upon the unfortunate man, cut and beat him most cruelly, and left him for dead. The man was, however, taken up alive; but we regret to add, that his recovery is despaired of. Prior to this outrage, a man of Mr. Sheehy's had been fired at, and his herdsman inhumanly flogged. The cause of this annoyance to Mr. Sheehy and his property we are totally at a loss to discover, unless it exists in the circumstance of having taken a farm which had been evicted of non-payment of rent! Should this desperate system prevail, what guarantee of security can any man have for the possession of property.

The offices of the Castle at Newcastle are fitting up for a temporary barracks.

Wednesday evening the High Sheriff of this county received an order, commuting the sentence of Michael Shaughnessy from death to transportation for life to Botany Bay; for which place he was sent on a route to Cork, at an early hour on Thursday morning, under an escort of the 6th Dragoon Guards. Shaughnessy was to have been hanged this day.

A respite has been received by the High Sheriffs of the city of Cork for the persons who had been sentenced to death at the late Assizes.

In consequence of directions received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, C. B. Baker, Esq. High Sheriff of the county of Tipperary, has called a meeting of the Magistrates of that county, at Killenaule, on Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock.

We learn from the *Cork Intelligencer*, that a meeting of the Magistrates and Gentlemen of fortune was held at Newmarket House on the 24th instant, and that it was resolved that two volunteer corps, of which the one should be infantry and the other cavalry, ought to be raised in the vicinity of Newmarket and Kanturk, for the purpose of assisting the troops quartered there for the preservation of the peace.

It was also resolved, that it would be expedient that none but military persons, of the rank, or above the rank, of Captain in the army, should be appointed to the command of the corps, and that such Commanders of the corps should be also invested with the Commission of the Peace.

At a Meeting of Magistrates and Gentlemen held at Buttevant, on Thursday last, it was resolved unanimously.—

"That it appeared to them that certain parts of the Baronies of Duballow and Oreery are in a state, of disturbance, and other parts threatened with becoming so, unless seasonnably preven-

ted; that it is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the most efficient measures be taken to check the spirit of insurrection wherever it has appeared, and to prevent it wherever it is threatened."

It was also resolved unanimously.—

"That an application be forthwith made to Government, submitting the above statement to its consideration, and requiring that an order may be issued for sending a sufficient military force to be following places, namely—to Kanturk, Newmarket, Liscarrol and Mallow."

The Meeting then resolved unanimously.—

"That we consider a force of three companies of infantry, of 50 men each, with 35 men in addition, to be necessary for the above purpose. And we recommend that they may be disposed of in the manner following. viz.—One company at Kanturk, one at Liscarrol, one at Newmarket (in the place of about 20 men now stationed there), and that 25 men be sent to Mallow."

The Magistrates and Gentlemen thus meritoriously assembled to protect the general tranquillity, and to uphold the laws, unanimously agreed to raise a subscription for rewarding such persons as may give secret information that shall be approved of, to any one of a Special Committee then named. A copy of their Resolutions, they agreed, should be sent by their Chairman to the General of the district.

EMIGRANT SETTLEMENT AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED JULY 21.)

"On the other side of the Great Fish River, in what was formerly called Caffreland, the new town of Fredericksburg is just founded on the Guana River, and peopled by the officers and men of the Royal African Corps, which was disbanded in June last, and 15 half-pay officers form the nucleus of the new settlement, with 200 men as servants.

"I told you in my letter of April last, that I was about to have fruit trees, cuttings, &c, I have got them planted, and my trees are already budding.—My garden is well stocked (one acre and a quarter), and I have had an abundant crop of potatoes. To give you a just idea of the mildness of this winter, which is now just finishing, capsicums, tomatos, and nasturtiums, have continued blooming and ripening; and beans blooming and now podding; and I assure you, every one could work out in the hottest day last summer. No one that I have yet met with has caught a cold, and we are all, thank God, in excellent health.

"The wild beasts do very well to talk about in England: here they are nothing. The snakes are numerous, but very timid, and none deadly; I have known but of two persons who were bit, and both by the puff adder, hitherto supposed to be nearly instantaneously fatal; but both recovered, and feel no effects from the bite. I have myself killed, 32 snakes of all kinds and sizes: but I was five months in the colony before I saw a snake: they do not come near the houses, but are to be met with, on hot days, among the rocks, or in the grass."

PREROGATIVE COURT OF YORK,

Oct. 26.

MAW *v.* WATERWORTH.

This was a cause of considerable moment. The facts are briefly these:—The late Mr. Robert Maw, of Doncaster, solicitor, on the 30th December, 1820, gave verbal instructions to his friend Mr. Waterworth, of that place, solicitor, to draw his will; and after leaving an old servant fifty pounds, and also leaving Mr. Waterworth his law books and office papers, he directed his property to be equally divided amongst his brothers and sisters, and appointed his brother, the plaintiff, and Mr. Mozey, of Doncaster, surgeon. his executors; these instructions were repeated on the 3d of January, 1821, being the day Mr. Maw died, and Mr. Waterworth withdrew to write the will; but on returning into Mr. Maw's chamber with the will and pen and ink in his hand, he found Mr. Maw in the agonies of death, and the formal execution was thereby prevented. The plaintiff applied for administration, and contended that the deceased died intestate.—The Court was clearly of opinion, that as the will was reduced into writing in the lifetime of the deceased, and conformable to instructions received from him whilst of disposing mind and memory, it was perfectly valid, and the Court ordered Mr. Waterworth's costs to be paid out of the effects.

JACKSON AND ATKIN *v.* BURNHAM AND OTHERS.

This was a cause respecting the validity of the Will and Codicil of Mr. Thomas Thorp, late of Drypool, near Hull. The Will was propounded by the plaintiffs (the executors) with several obliterations and erasures appearing on the face of it. The evidence fully proved that the obliterations were made by the testator himself, and that he had determined they should stand as part of his Will, and not as instructions or memoranda for a new Will; in consequence of which, the Commissary pronounced for the validity of the Will, with the obliterations and erasures as they appeared on the face of it. The defendants applied to the Court to have their costs allowed out of the effects on the following grounds:—It appeared from the cross-examination of the professional man who prepared the Will, and who was employed by the executors to read it, after the testator's death, to his relations assembled at his funeral, that he then read it as it stood before the obliterations were made, and without noticing them to the parties in any manner; and he also did not mention that the testator had, subsequently to the execution of the Will made a Codicil, which was then in his possession. The Commissary thought that these circumstances were sufficient to raise suspicion on the part of the defendants, and to justify them in requiring proof of the facts urged in support of the obliterations, and therefore decreed that their costs should be paid out of the testator's effects.

[*The New Times*,—*November* 2.

The accounts from the country continue to be most melancholy, and the pest seems spreading into most of the adjacent counties. We collect the following additional particulars of the murder of Mr. Going, from the Journals received this day.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER OF MR. GOING.

On Sunday last, Richard Going Esq. lately in command of the county of Limerick establishment of police, left that city about eleven o' clock in the morning for Rathkeale, on horseback, unattended, and on his way stopped at the house of John Waller, Esq. of Castletown, where he remained but a short time; from thence he proceeded by the road to Cappagh, and when near the commons of Rathkeale, and from that town not distant two miles, he was attacked by a number of demons, in the shape of men, armed; several shots in succession were fired at him, which, from the nature of the wounds, must have instantly deprived him of life!—Not content, the blood-thirsty villains approached the lifeless body, and, either with bludgeons or the butts of muskets, beat him desperately about the head. There could not have many minutes elapsed after the murder, when the corpse was found on the road by the next passenger; and the account of it having reached Rathkeale, his mangled remains were brought into that town *about half-past four o'clock at noon*

There were five musket-ball wounds in the body, one of which perforated his heart, several superficial slug-wounds on the right side, two musket shots in the head, one entered the left temple—the ear split, and his face much bruised.—The right arm was also broken by a musket ball.—Mr. Going. on leaving Rathkeale, took a case of pistols in his coat pocket, which it is supposed he had with him on his return, and were taken by the murderers:—he had a considerable sum of money with him, which, with his watch, remained untouched.

We are told that so intent were they on the destruction of this unfortunate gentleman, that parties were placed on different roads to meet him (similar to the plan laid for the murder of the late Mr. Baker.) and that he was even followed in and out of Limerick by two men for that purpose. After the murder was effected, there was a joyous shout through the country, which re-echoed from place to place; lighted heaps of straw also were at night exhibited on the different hills, in triumph of the accomplishment of this horrid deed.

Sir George Mackenzie's ingenious work on the "Climate of the British Islands," has attracted the attention of the Scavans of France; and the celebrated Baron de Humboldt has been appointed to make a special report upon it to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

The Scotsman, *October* 27.

Cultivation of Tobacco in Canada.—The following article is from the *Kingston* (Upper Canada) *Chronicle* of Sept. 14:—"We are informed by a Gentleman from the western district that, in consequence of the low prices for all kinds of grain, the farmers in that part of the country are now turning their attention to the cultivation of tobacco. A few hundred weight of last year's growth was sent this summer to Montreal as a sample, the quantity of which has been declared by competent judges to be excellent. Our informant states, that some individuals have planted as much as six acres this season, and every where the crops are of a very luxuriant growth. There can be no doubt but that the soil and climate along the banks of the River Thames, and throughout the extensive settlement on the northern shore of Lake Erie, as well as in the immediate vicinity of Amherstburg, are well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, and when the farmers shall have acquired a little experience in the art of managing aud preparing this plant for the manufacturer, it may become the principal staple, and most profitable article for exportation from that remote part of the province-"

Up to the 13th ult. 346 vessels had arrived at Quebec this season, with 7,233 settlers.

Bell's Weekly Messenger. Oct. 29.

The King.—Advices were received on Wednesday morning at Carlton Palace from Hanover, dated on Wednesday se'nnight. His Majesty's attack of the gout has been very slight, and he is recovering from it rapidly. His Majesty was to set off from Hanover yesterday, on his return to this country. The following is an extract of a private letter:—(*Courier.*)

"Hanover. *Wednesday Oct.* 17.

"You have learned that the slight indisposition of his Majesty has occasioned some interruption of that series of celebrations that were prepared by a joyous people to honour his reception; but I have great pleasure in informing you, that the statement of this morning is, that our Sovereign is considerably better, and that he will not be much longer confined to the Palace. The indisposition is a very slight attack of the gout, affecting the knee. His Majesty is zealously attended by Sir W. Knighton, his physician, and Mr. Walker, the royal apothecary; and the general good health of the King is such, as to leave no doubt, in a day or two, he will

be enabled to take his accustomed exercise in public.

"This trifling interruption of health has not occasioned any interruption to public business. His Majesty has daily given audiences to the Marquis of Londonderry, and to the Foreign Ministers here.

"With respect to the Palace of Herrenhausen, at which his Majesty resides, it may not be uninteresting to inform you, that it is about a mile and a half from Hanover. For upwards of sixty years it has not had a royal visitor: indeed it had no inhabitants but persons connected with the household. What changes have taken place were made expressly for his Majesty The beautiful situation of the Palace, the high cultivation around it, and its gardens and plantations, which occupy nearly forty acres, all contribute to produce the most enchanting effect at their pleasing residence, his Majesty remained some what closely confined during Monday, the slight attack of the gout having commenced on Sunday. He admitted but few visitors.

"Yesterday the King gave long and particular audiences to the Marquis of Londonderry, and to some foreign personages of distinction: and on the evening of that day, dispatches for England were made up.

"Between the palace of Herrenhausen and Hanover is the fine mansion which was formerly the residence of Count Walmoden. It was afterwards purchased by the Hanoverian Government. That mansion is the present residence of the Marquis of Londonderry, who has with him Lord Clanwilliam, his private Secretary. The Noble Marquis is very much liked, and is every where received with uncommon respect. His affable maners, and his gentlemanly condescension, secure to him the admiration of all parties.

"The dinner parties at the palace of Herrenhausen are daily of an extensive and most splendid character. The various foreigners who are here from different Courts give increased eclat to the lists of visitors, as well as to the dinner and evening parties. There are daily three distinct tables. The demand for provisions at Hanover has not been for many years any thing like what it now is. Of course there have been consequent rises in the prices. Such indeed has been the consequence of the influx of visitors, that a bed for one night at the ordinary inns, costs a louis d'or, and this price receives the sanction of the authorities here.

"To-morrow (Thursday) is expected to be a gay day with us. In the course of the afternoon his Majesty, it is expected, will be able to attend a further, although it can only be a partial, review of the troops at present stationed about the palace and in the neighbourhood of Hanover, amounting to upwards of twenty thousand in number, cavalry and infantry included.—The appearance of these troops is most imposing. After this review there will be a splendid exhibition of fire-works in the gardens and grounds surrounding the Palace of Herrenhausen,, at which the public will be indiscriminately admitted.

"It is at present positively calculated that his Majesty will not extend his visit to us beyond the middle of next week—not after the 20th instant. Sir. B. Bloomfield has orders to that effect. The Director of the Prussian posts is already here, waiting to receive his instructions respecting the rout that his Majesty may take: and he has commands from his own Government to secure all possible facilities.

"P. S.—I ought to mention a very curious robbery that has taken place here, and which has occasioned a good deal of conversation, as well as much activity on the part of the police. Sir B. Bloomfiied left his watch in his chamber adjoining to his room. He was absent for a short time, a person with a message from the King having detained him when on his way back to his chamber; but on returning he discovered that his watch was gone. This loss is the more vexatious to Sir Benjamin, as the watch was the gift of the King, and contains within it a fine likeness of his Majesty.—All the endeavours of the police to get any traces of it have as yet been fruitless.

(*From the* MORNING HERALD.)

"HANOVER, *Oc.* 19.—*Friday eight o'clock at night.*—It gives me great pleasure to inform you that his Majesty is so far recovered from his recent attack of the gout, as to be able to walk about his chamber. He was visited during the day by most of his illustrious Relatives, and there also came a host of distinguished characters inquiring after his Majesty's health with anxious, solicitude. Prince Metternich is positively expected on Saturday, and the question of peace or war between Russia and the Porte will probably be decided before his Majesty returns to England."

The above Paper says—The expected interview betweeu Prince Metternich and Londondery, we trust, will end in an amicable arrangement as far as it regards the affairs of Russia and Turkey, which shall be satisfactory not only to those Powers, but also to England, Austria, France, and all the others European States interested in the peace of the world. Europe especially has had for this last half century quite enough of war; its consequences, in all probability, will be felt for nearly a century to come, if even during that period there should be profound peace. England, Russia, Austria, France, Prussia, Italy, Spain, and indeed almost every one of the European Kingdoms and Empires, have National Debts arising out of the war kindled by the French Revolution, which Debts it will not be easy for them to pay the interest of, much less the principal.—Accordingly, notwithstanding the continual cry of the English Agricultural and Trading Interests, for War, we would say "Peace."

FIRST GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHESHIRE WHIG CLUB.

THE GENERAL MEETING AND DINNER

LORD CREWE IN THE CHAIR.

Tuesday last, being the day appointed for the first General Meeting of the Cheshire Whig Club, the public attention was considerably excited; and in the course of the day a number of the members from various parts of the county arrived at Chester, in their several carriages, their equipages and liveries making a handsome appearance. About four o'clock they assembled at the Royal Hotel, where the dinner was in preparation, and proceeded to transact the business of the society, of which it is unnecessary to give many particulars. It was however, agreed, that as the club was now decidedly established, and more than 130 persons enrolled, the period had arrived when the limits prescribed to the committee for the admission of new members might, with propriety, be enlarged; and as several gentlemen of the neighbouring counties had felt a delicacy in applying for admission, in consequence of the title of the society appearing to apply only to one county, it was resolved, that in future the Club should be denominated "The Whig Club of Cheshire and the adjacent counties." It was also agreed that Earl Grosvenor should be requested to preside at the next anniversary; a request to which his Lordship, who was present, very kindly acceded. Mr. Swanwick acted as secretary.

At half-past five o'clock dinner was announced: and the gentlemen, about 100 in number, were ushered into the elegant Assembly-room of the Hotel, where a sumptuous entertainment was provided by Mr. Willoughby, consisting of substantial and luxurious dishes, served up in the finest style, & succeeded by an abundance of game, venison &c. which gave the highest satisfaction. About forty waiters, chiefly the liveried servants of the individuals present, contributed to the facilities of the festive board. Lord Crewe presided, supported by Lord Grosvenor and Lord Anson; near whom we perceived Sir John Stanley, Sir Henry Bunbury, the Honourable R. Grosvenor, and other distinguished individuals- Mr. Wilbraham, of Delamere, officiated as Vice-president, assisted by Mr. Davenport, of Calveley.

The room, which was very spacious and neatly decorated, together with the brilliant chandeliers, well furnished tables, the ball-room sofas &c. presented an unusually handsome "*tout ensemble.*" After the cloth was drawn "*Non nobis Domine*" was sung by professional glee singers from Liverpool, who during the evening, gave a variety of glees and songs; several other gentlemen also contributed to the vocal harmony of the party.—The table having been covered with a vast profusion of fruits and wines, the following toasts were given:—

The King.

The Royal Family, and the principles which seated their ancestors upon the throne of these realms.

Civil and Religious Liberty all over the world.

The Whigs of the Empire.

Trial by Jury.

The Freedom of the Press (very great applause).

The Immortal Memory of Charles James Fox.

Lord Grosvenor, and thanks to him for accepting the appointment as Chairman of the next Anniversary.

His Lordship, after returning thanks, commented on the necessity which existed for the formation of the Whig Club, not for local party purposes, but for the cherishing of those constitutional principles which were rendered conspicuous at the revolution of 1688; principles which he hoped would ere long animate every British heart. He should be sorry to see any administration formed in this country upon any other principles, and he thought, from the manner in which the preceding toasts had been received, that the meeting participated in his sentiment. For his own part, although he had made some efforts for the abolition of useless places and pensions he had been unsuccessful, but he hoped a day would come when the great object of public economy would be successfully appreciated. It was peculiarly requisite at the present moment; and, although ministers seemed at last rather anxious to adopt it, they began

at the wrong end, by reducing small salaries instead of large sinecures. But there was another most important subject which demanded attention. It was reform; without which he felt assured the country could never experience that prosperity which he hoped yet to witness. He was glad that one step towards it, so far as to recognise an important principle, had been taken in the case of Grampound; but something further was requisite (although he would not now be minute as to the proper extent of reform) and it was much to be wished that measures had been adopted in all similar cases in favour of the enfranchisement of such places as Leeds, Birmingham, and other towns. Parliaments should undoubtedly be shortened by the repeal of the Septennial Bill. They were told that the Whigs originated that bill; but they did so as a temporary measure in support of the Brunswicks and the new order of things, against the machinations, not religious merely, but civil, of the tyrannical Stuarts. But the Tories availed themselves of that temporary act for the perpetuation of their system of misrule, still designating it a Whig measure, notwithstanding the fact that every Whig in the country was favourable to its repeal. Had the principles of Whiggism been acted upon since their succesful developement in 1688, we should not have witnessed the lamentable inroads which have been made upon the liberties of the people, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, the Six Bills so restrictive of our rights and especially of the freedom of the Press, the persecution of an unfortunate and lamented Queen, or other recent and dangerous occurrences.. But he hoped those principles would yet be resorted to. The present association might greatly contribute to that end; and before he concluded he would beg leave to address a few words of advice to the younger part of the gentlemen around him. He trusted they would adopt the principles of liberty from conviction, and never change them but from conviction. If they ever abandoned them from views of interest, or from subserviency to the influence of power, however they might hope to disguise their motives, the world would perceive the truth; and he thought the loss of character, as to political integrity, a loss sufficiently great to warrant his putting his younger hearers on their guard. (His Lordship sat down amidst great applause]

Lord Crewe, our worthy President.

This toast was proposed by Mr. Wilbraham, who eloquently eulogised the venerable nobleman as an honest man and an accomplished gentleman whose patriotism had ever been conspicuous whether in strenuously opposing the unnatural war with America, or the oppressive taxation that followed that event. He had been the personal and political friend of Mr. Fox, and was firmly attached to the liberties of the people.

Lord Crewe returned thanks and said he certainly had opposed the American war; he considered that war as the source of almost all the evils which the country had since experienced; and he had the satisfaction to say, that however the people were oppressed by the public burdens, he could lay his head on his pillow with the consciousness that he had never contributed in any degree to the weight of those burdens.

Admiral Tollemache.

Mr. Hume.

In proposing this toast, the noble Chairman expressed a wish that the freeholders of the county would send such men as Mr. Hume to Parliament, instead of those whose subserviency to the will of the ministry was so disgracefully conspicuous, particularly on the occasion of the Malt Tax question being discussed, when, after a majority had voted for its repeal, the ministers who told the majority not to hollo before they were out of the wood, brought up their forces the next day & rescinded that vote. They, however, conceded the repeal of the Agricultural Horse Tax; a mere humbug, not amounting to one per cent, of our burdens. If they wished to relieve agriculture let them give up the Salt Tax, which compelled a farmer keeping forty cows to pay 20s. per week instead of about 6d.

Sir Henry Bunbury, and the Whigs of Suffolk.

Sir Henry returned thanks. He was but a stranger amongst them, but he always looked with interest to the proceedings of the county in which his ancestors had resided during six or seven centuries, and he had great pleasure in witnessing so respectable a meeting as the present, for the support of those principles, which it should ever be his pride to profess and maintain.

The Cheshire Whig Club, and success to it.

In introducing this toast the Vice Chairman dilated upon the views of the club, in constitutionally opposing the arbitrary conduct of Ministers, who had plunged the country into distress, and in cherishing the purest principles of our ancestors, who had declared that Parliaments should be frequent and Elections free, without which, no system could be established capable of commanding the respect and obedience of the people. The constitution which the Whigs advocated, and which they sought to restore to its purity by Parliamentary Reform, was different from the constitution which the Tories lauded, when it suited their purpose, as was the fulsome adulation of which they had recently heard so much, from that genuine loyalty which animated the Whigs and the people in general. They respected the prerogatives of the Crown and the privileges of the Peers, because they had been established for the good of the people; but they would strenuously advocate the rights of the people, whose freedom and prosperity was the object of all good governments.

Mr. Phillips, Lord Molyneux, Mr. Birch, and the Whigs of Lancashire.

Mr. G. Phillips, M. P. returned thanks. The establishment of such a rallying point as the Whig Club was highly praiseworthy, especially in a neighbourhood where many timid persons had associated the ideas of liberty with those of alarm. It was certainly possible that large bodies of men might seek redress for their grievances by means which would rather increase than diminish those grievances; but the good sense of the people would prevent any long career of error, and it was his firm opinion, that all the fears and terrors which had been purposely excited, were utterly groundless. Recent proceedings in Parliament demanded the liveliest attention of the people, and he more and more saw the necessity of Lord John Russell's advice, that men in power should avoid tyrannical measures, and the people practise moderation.

Lord Anson, and the Whigs of Staffordshire.

Lord Anson returned thanks. The present important meeting rendered this a glorious day for the county of Chester, and if the example now set were followed throughout the kingdom Ministers must soon see that the principles of 1688 were not extinct in British bosoms. Those principles, if the Whigs and the people united, would check the measures of ministers, and effect the most salutary changes. If the Whigs took their proper stand the people would naturally look up to them, and not to any turbulent and factious parties, and would become irresistible.

Colonel Hughes, Mr. Madox, Mr. Williams, and all our Independent Brethren in Wales.

Lieut. Col. Hughes returned thanks (in the unavoidable absence of Col. H.) The Noble Lords and Gentlemen who preceded him had left him no occasion to give reasons for his presence there further than to say he considered the principles of Whiggism to be those sound English principles, which were diametrically opposed to the Toryism of divine right and passive obedience. He had been asked why he, as a soldier, took any interest in politics; just as if, being a soldier, the Habeas Corpus Act, the trial by Jury, and other safeguards of our liberties were of no importance to him; but he would say that in proportion as it was his duty to submit, in a military capacity' to the doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance he felt himself bound, as a citizen, to promote the rights and liberties of his fellow subjects.

May the Commons House of Parliament be the Real Representative of the people of England.

The Memory of Lords Somers and Delaware, who supported the Revolution of 1688.

Sir Johns Thomas Stanley, and the Independence of the County.

Sir J. T. Stanley returned thanks. He had lately kept aloof from politics, but from his youth upwards he had always adhered to Whig principles. The name of Whig, had been insulted and despised—it had been united with every thing licentious and vile—by demagogues and designing knaves. He hoped that an example was this day set which would confound their adversaries, and shew them that the Whigs were not inferior to any in point of loyalty, property, birth, and respectability. He was yesterday coming to this dinner, when he was met by a Tory, who said "I know where you are going to—you are going to fan the dying embers of Whiggism." Yes. he was come to fan the sparks of Whiggism, which he hoped would again blaze out as they did in the days of Anne and the two first Georges. (*Applause.*) "I thank you, gentlemen, this is the blaze I wished to shine forth," This was the spirit that would serve as a rallying point. They would now walk the streets uninsulted and uninterrupted. Who had dared to challenge the Whigs as dissaffected? The Whigs dissaffected! To whom? Their dissaffection was to the Stuarts and their principles, and it was they that in defiance of the Tory faction (for faction he would call them) had dared to advance the liberties of England, and to place them on a sure footing, by calling the present Royal Family to the throne. Some of that family were perhaps ungrateful to the Whigs, but the day was coming when the Whigs would be proved to be the best advisers of the King, and the best friends of the people.

The Committee of the Club.

Mr. E. Devenport thanked the company on behalf of the Committee, and detailed their motives and operations. He trusted that the Noble Lords who had this day honoured them with their company, and who had last year

fought their battles, and encountered, in their cause, the insolence of their opponents, were by this time convinced that, what he would venture to call their martyrdom, had been attended with at least some beneficial consequences. But they should give the thanks where they were most due; it was to the Tories that they were indebted for the pleasure, and the county for the honour, of this day. He invited them, therefore, to let any feelings of indignation excited by the outrages of the famous Northwich meeting subside in the pleasing and grateful recollection of this one solitary service, this insulated benefit, which they, in their predestination to blunder, had involuntarily conferred upon their country. There had hitherto been much prejudice against belonging to a party, as if party was something criminal, or as if men who associated disinterestedly, as they did, for the good of the country, were less respectable than those who, for the last fifty years, had united for the purpose of dividing among themselves the honours, profits, and patronage of the state. Such nonsense as this prejudice against party reminded him of the saying of "a great man now no more," who flourished upon the public purse; he meant Jonathan Wild, who when he was going to be hanged, declared, with all the dignity of conscious innocence, that he had fallen a victim to a party of twelve men, whose verdict had doomed him to destruction! Objections to Parliamentary Reform had been started on the ground that the advocates of the measures were not agreed upon a plan. Whenever Ministers were threatened with the dreaded subject of Reform, they brought forward their heavy artillery in the shape of the Right Hon. Member for Liverpool, who, in reply to all the unanswerable arguments in its favour, was certain to discharge this his usual subterfuge. "Gentlemen, as you are not agreed among yourselves upon the precise quantity of the article you ask for, not an ounce shall you have from our shop;" he was like a man asked for charity, who should put his hand in his pocket pretending to listen to some asking for more, others for less, and then suddenly turning round and saying. "I will not give you a farthing because you have neglected to come to a previous agreemeent upon the precise minimum of quantity necessary to save you from starvation." The Cheshire Whig Club, were ready to receive whatever was conceded in remedying the evils of which they complained, yet if the remedy granted proved insufficient for the complaint, they asserted their right to refer to history and first principles; and to examine the original contract which connected them with the reigning family. (Here Mr. D. commented on the mischiefs arising from placemen voting in Parliament, carrying measures favourable to their own interested views, which, but for them, would be frequently negatived.) short Parliaments were recognised by our best Statutes, and it was well known that the honesty of Parliament bore an inverse ratio with its duration; for, in fact, any increased infusion of conscience into the votes of our representatives might be regarded, like the singing of swans, as a token of speedy dissolution. The Cheshire Whig Club had "resolved to foster and maintain "principles which' if they mean any thing, were a virtual recognition of a safe and constitutional Reform. And what did that term signify but mending what was amiss; —Why then should we be ashamed of the term, when the idea and the synonime were universally admitted? Let them not imitate those political drones who were always complaining but never acting; whose constant reply, whenever they were invited to assist in denouncing injustice, or any other grievance, was always— "I cannot go that length." What would be thought of a man who on seeing his friend up to the neck in a ditch, was to begin a compassionate sermon upon his case; and on being invited to substitute a little more substantial aid, were to say "I am truly sorry, it was not I who sent you there; you have my heartfelt commiseration, but as to helping you out—why—I cannot go that length, and for this reason, that on the *other side* the road there is another ditch, which may be as deep as the one you have fathomed, and into which you might possibly fall." Absurd as such logic might appear, it was precisely analogous to that used by the non-reforming Whigs. He was not for killing these drones (as the bees did) but rather than increase the Club's numbers at the expense of its efficiency, by such recruits, he would willingly give them crowns for convoy to stay away. With respect to Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage, he might confidently assert that not one man in the room favoured those doctrines, which it would be consequently superfluous to discuss or disclaim. As to the object of those who had brought them together this day, he could solemnly declare, that which of himself he knew, and of others he believed, that they had been actuated by no one sordid, selfish, or even aggressive motive. Their principal object was to breathe the air of local independence; and the magnitude and respectability of the present meeting was a pretty safe guarantee against future molestation. The general utility of such meetings he considered as twofold:—1st, as they acted directly as a check to bad governments; and, secondly as they served to direct popular opinion: for it was reasonable to suppose that when men saw their natural guardians occupying the post assigned them, and asserting their rights, they would show confidence, and leave all initiative measures to them. But in order to inspire confidence in others they must be consistent with themselves, act up to their professions, and not refuse the inductions drawn from their fundamental resolutions, which inductions he asserted to be the wish for a safe, efficient, and constitutional Reform.

Mr. Coke, of Norfolk.

Mr. Counsellor Williams.

Mr. Williams returned thanks. He considered the present as an auspicious day, not only for the county, but for the kingdom at large. He was not aware upon what ground he had been honoured by being noticed, except it was supposed that he did his duty in a profession; which though honourable in itself, was not overstocked with the commodity called Independence. There were, however, occasionally, characters who preserved its reputation, and seemed to lift up the profession after them, as if it were a burthen upon their shoulders. There had been Ashburtons, Camdens, and Romillies: and there were, now living, men who showed that the profession was not naturally servile; but some influence was at work to render it as much so as possible. It was indeed said, that lawyers should have no politics; as if they were to stand with their hands extended and their pockets open to receive the good things from either side, or, if there were more than two sides, to take from all; as if lawyers must exert themselves to hold up the laws of the country to the respect and admiration of the public, without paying any regard to the formation or administration of those laws. If they or any other class, were thus to look on and say nothing, the tyranny of the Stuarts might as well have been perpetuated. Even as it was, such were the encroachments made upon the constitution, that our ancestors, if they could rise from the dead, would shudder at finding that 180 individuals returned 350 members to the House of Commons; being in fact, a majority of the whole House. He wished our illustrious Peerage ever to preserve their privileges but he would maintain that the people, the majesty of the people, should not be neglected. The right of representation should be fully recognised as the basis of our Government. The County of Chester had in old times felt the evil of being taxed without being represented, and by a powerful petition obtained its rights. It was the case also with Wales; for when that province became united under the legislature of England, representation was given not to Snowdon, to Cader Idris, or to the goats upon those mountains, but to men, taxed men. Durham also was admitted to representation upon the same grounds; and that country now elected one whom he was proud to call his Hon. Friend (Mr. Lambton) whose efforts for Reform he should be proud to second, if he had a seat in the Honourable House. That House ought to be the real and not the virtual representation of the people. Reformers were charged with innovation; but he denied the charge—the theory of the constitution denied it; for it recognised the representation of the people, and it was proved by the fact that decay, and decay alone, had caused the present disproportions in the elective franchise. This he would maintain in defiance of the hypocritical sophistry and contraband commentaries of interested men; his own disinterestedness he need not profess, for those who had known the map of England for the last thirty years must be convinced that popular principle or popular prepossessions were not the roads to profitable honours.

Sir Thomas Mostyn, and may he assist John Bull out of the ditch described by Mr. Davenport.

Lord Belgrave.

Mr. Swanwick and the Independent men of Chester, who protested by petition against the suspension, of the Habeas Corpus Act.

Lord Derby.

The Duke of Norfolk.

Mr. Wilbraham and Mr. Davenport.

Mr. Tollett and Mr. Sudworth, and success to the Plough and the Pail.

Mr. Tollett returned thanks, and commented ably on the vital importance of agriculture, which, in this country, should be coupled with independence. But he could not avoid saying, that the apathy of the country gentlemen had been the cause of all our political mischiefs; the people naturally looked to them and they should defend the rights of the people. Instead of this, they left every thing, good or bad, to those in power, relying implicitly on the wisdom of their forefathers, and on heaven-born ministers. They were very fond indeed of heaven born ministers, every thing was right which they did; whether in fighting against liberty on the other side of the Atlantic, or instituting expensive wars against France; nay, if more recently they had waged war about a few catskins in the wild regions of North America, they would have thought it right still. He hoped, however, they were awakening to a sense of their duties; and he would exhort them, where they had the power to return honest men to Parliament. If only fifty-two men had been sent from the fifty-two counties, determined advocates of Liberty and economy, they might, by honourable perseveranee, have saved the country from its present lamentable state of distress.

Mr. Sudworth also briefly returned thanks.

May the county of Chester be as rich in honest principle as in valuable produce.

May the example of the Cheshire Whig Club be followed throughout the Empire.

Lord Erskine.

Hon H. G. Bennet.

May the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement be the standard of our principles, until something better be pointed out to us.

Mr. Counsellor Cottingham.

Mr. C. returned thanks, assuring the company that he venerated the principles which he had heard avowed in the present meeting, and should continue to cherish them to the latest period of his existence.

The perfect union of the People with the Whig Aristocracy of the country.

The Rev. Mr. Lyons, in proposing this toast, said, he did so as an ardent friend of freedom. The Whigs must perceive that without the people's powerful support they could accomplish no good, either in or out of Parliament; and he thought the experience of the last few years must convince the people, that they could not effect their restoration to liberty and prosperity without the co-operation of the talents, the wealth, and influence of the Whigs. By union, and union alone, could they obtain a redress of their grievances.

Mr. Lambton, and success to his motion for Reform.

Mr. Roscoe.

About ten o'clock Lord Grosvenor and several friends retired from the room. At eleven Lord Crewe took his leave of the company, declaring that he had spent with them one of the happiest evenings of his life. He retired amidst reiterated applause. Mr. Davenport was then called to the chair, and about midnight the company separated, fraught with elevated feeling, sober mirth, and patriotic sentiment; all delighted with "the feast of reason and the flow of soul."

The Liverpool Mercury Oct. 12.

SELECTIONS.

ON FEMALE COWARDICE.

"Oh, quanto
Beata è la fortissima Donzella!" TASSO.

Heroines are generally no great favourites with the sex whose deeds they emulate; men are not fond of female competitors either in bodily or mental strength, and she who reads Latin or leaps a five-barred gate is warned off by lordly man as an unlicensed and unqualified poacher upon his manors. Woe to the Amazon and the bluestocking! each is too likely to incur the same dreadful denunciation which Cardinal Mazarin launched against Mademoiselle de Montpensier when she mounted the ramparts of the Bastille; of each it may most probably be said: "*elle a tué son mari*" For my own part, I differ on these subjects from the generality of mankind: if ever I marry, it shall be a woman who can break a horse or has been up in a balloon; and all my daughters shall hunt and learn mathematics in order to strengthen their nerves. Feminine tremours and palpitations may sound interesting enough to the uninitiated, but alas! they convey no pleasing ideas to him who has a mother, four sisters, three aunts, and six cousins, all the most preposterous and clamorous cowards in existence. God bless them all! I love them sincerely, perceive and appreciate their numerous good qualities, would do any thing on earth to serve and oblige them; but I wish they would not ask me to walk with them about London. Country rambles are bad enough, we are sure to meet mad bulls disguised like milch-cows, or ruffians in carters' frocks, to hear a hornet's hum in every breeze, and see adders coiled in every hedge; but London expeditions are a thousand times worse. Unfortunately, my mother and aunts are so complimentary as to prefer my arm to any other support; and, when lovers and danglers are not at command, the younger ladies frequently request my escort, I find myself unequal to refusal or demur: but, after one of these bewildering excursions, I return home very kindly disposed towards the heroines of history and romance, and often indulge myself in fond imaginations as to the quiet comfortable walks I should have with a Marfisa on one arm, and a Britomart on the other. No startings and screamings, no dashing half-distracted into a shop at the glimpse of a distant ox, no scampering full speed over a crossing because a hackney-coach is at thirty yards distance. I feel assured that the Senora Padilla would have made no objection to walking past the two cavaliers at the horse-guards, nor would Aldrude, Countess of Bertinoro, have crossed the road to avoid a Newfoundland dog. Perhaps to some persons there may be nothing very alluring in the idea of a lady, who, like Camilla, "*medias inter cædes exultat*," or like the tiger-nursed Clorinda:—

"Chi veste l'armi, e se d'uscrine agogna,
Vassene, e non la tien tema o vergogna"—

but I confess I should very much prefer them to Erminia, "timida e smarrita," of whom I have, unfortunately, too many specimens in my own family.

Why should not English ladies be embodied into regiments like the King of Dohomey's three thousand wives, taught to stand fire, and cured of all nervous affections for life by the sight of a field of battle? But, if this were objected to, surely female seminaries might be established for the express purpose of teaching courage, where the pupils should be arranged in classes, and urged to emulation by example and reward. No uncommon bravery, no masculine hardihood should be required, but all should be taught to walk quietly by a led horse, to see a mouse run across a room without screaming, and not to be afraid of cock-chaffers, or father-long-legs; and prizes should be given to those who could touch an *unloaded* gun without trembling, and see a spider on their gown without fainting away. They might be carefully instructed in many other useful particulars, and their writing-copies might run as follows, "Do not suppose all dogs are mad in the summer," or "Shrieking does not diminish danger," or "Avoid rousing your family when the wind moves your shutters." In two or three years great progress might be made in bravery, and there would be time enough afterwards for the acquirement of less useful accomplishments. Oh that such a system were adopted! Then, and only then might we hope to find an Englishwoman capable of imitating the French lady celebrated by M. de la Lande, who scrambled up the inclined ladder at the top of St. Peter's, mounted the ball, and leaned upon the cross, "*avec une souplesse et une grace inconcevable.*" I confess myself a little sceptical as to the extraordinary *grace* of such an action; but I should admire it as the sympton of a stout heart, as a tacit renunciation of the nervous tremours, "thrilling shrieks and shrieking cries," for which the generality of the sex are distinguished,—as an earnest of peaceful walks, days without hypothetical horrors, and nights undisturbed by imaginary housebreakers.

Any one would suppose that my mother had detected me in a plot for her destruction, and that whenever I walked out with her she expected me to take the first favourable opportunity of getting her run over. She believes none of my assurances, listens to none of my arguments, and looks seriously provoked if I venture to tell her that she is in no danger. I must be blind if I do not perceive that every gig-horse is "skittish," and I am accused of obstinacy if I refuse to bear testimony to her numerous "hair-breadth escapes." Then there are such long refuges in shops while a line of drays is passing, such wearying pauses, such turning of the head from side to side, such wild, calculating glances up and down the street, so many faint attempts and precipitate returns ere the desperate resolution is taken to dash over a crossing. I am foolish enough to feel half-ashamed of myself when I see the suppressed sneer or broad grin of the passengers, while my runaway companion stops to regain her breath and collect her scattered spirits; and I should often persuade her to hide her disorder in a hackney-coach, were it not that my eldest sister, who is very frequently on my other arm, is so dreadfully frightened in a carriage that it would be only an exchange of terrors. Poor Charlotte! she has made up her mind to a broken neck, and reads every accident of the kind recorded in the papers, as if it were the counterpart of her own approaching fate. I was so little with my sisters during my boyhood, owing to our holidays seldom occurring at the same time, that I had left Westminster, and been three years at Oxford, before I became acquainted with Charlotte's peculiar fears. The discovery was most unfortunately timed. During the first vacation after I took my degree, I resolved to reward myself for past study and application by a tour through part of North Wales, and I asked my two eldest sisters to be my companions. We had travelled but little, and were just at the age to enjoy such an excursion. We were to see every sight in our way, climb every mountain, watch the sunrise from the top of Snowdon, fill our drawing-books with sketches: in short, we were to be quite happy, and we talked over our plans with great delight. Alas! in anticipation only were they delightful, for I never had a more miserable journey in my life. We set out in high glee, the weather was beautiful, our health was good, but before two days were over, I envied every one I had left behind me. Charlotte's fears shewed themselves in a very short time: at the least jolt she turned pale; if a waggon passed, she expected it to take off one of our wheels; at every corner she put down all the glasses; when we were going up a hill, she assured us we were jibbing; when we went down, she clasped her hands, closed her eyes, and seemed screwing up her courage to the necessity of being dashed to pieces. Then she was always giving directions to the post-boy: now he drove too fast, now she was certain the traces were broken; sometimes a wheel was about to take fire, sometimes a horse was on the point of dropping down dead. Towards evening my sister Anna's terrors commenced: after six o'clock every man who came in sight was a footpad or a highwayman; her purse was always in her hand ready to deliver on demand; with tears in her eyes she urged me to make no resistance; and once she positively fainted away because a gentleman, with a groom behind him, politely rode up to the carriage window to inform us we had dropped a parcel. As we approached the more mountainous country, our miseries increased: we were now scarcely ever in the carriage; Charlotte insisted upon walking whenever we came to a steep or rough road, and as this frequently occurred, we suffered the fatigue of pedestrian tourists, were completely tired and spiritless when we arrived at our inn, unequal to an evening ramble, and glad to go to bed by daylight. I could not even have the satisfaction of scolding, for it would have been cruel to reproach one who was always reproaching herself, and whose eyes were constantly overflowing with tears of terror or of penitence. Most desirous not to abridge our pleasure, she always fancied herself equal to every undertaking; always assured us over-night that she was ashamed of her previous fears, and determined to be more courageous on the morrow. Thus encouraged, we set out on ponies, or on foot, to visit some romantic scenery; but half way up a mountain Charlotte's spirit fails her, the danger is too great to be encountered—it is madness, suicide, to proceed. She will stay where she is till our return, the servant shall remain with her, it will distress her extremely if we do not go on. Accordingly all is settled, but Anna and myself are speedily recalled by violent and reapeated screams—Charlotte is now certain that we must be dashed to pieces, and she never could forgive herself if she permitted us to encounter destruction so inevitable. With clasped hands and streaming cheeks, she implores us to give up our design; fear is infectious, Anna thinks of mountain banditti, and joins in the request: I am at length overcome; and all the evening is spent in vain regrets for the follies of the morning. Disappointed and annoyed, condemned either to lonely excursions, or to walks curtailed by my sisters' terrors, I shortened my tour; and, after much fatigue and considerable expense, returned to London without having seen one half of the beauties I had so long and so often wished to behold. Charlotte, the contrite Charlotte, incessantly blames herself for her conduct, blushes if we talk of mountains, and weeps at the very name of Wales; and by common consent, the tour which was to furnish us with conversation for life, is an interdicted subject in the family.

My two young sisters' terrors have chosen different objects, they are infected with entomological horrors. On fine warm days in summer, ten minutes seldom pass without their starting up in consternation, flying to different corners of the room, elevating their handker-chiefs in defence, and shrinking their persons into the smallest possible compass, in order to avoid a wasp or *humble bee*. This is the first summer I have been able to persevere in reading aloud to my family; for, thanks to the cold weather in May and June, very few of these enemies of industry and literature remained to eat apricots and terrify young ladies. Their well known hum is the signal for panic and confusion: down go work and books, and pens and pencils; Jane and Mary scream, and take to flight; their sisters seize the first implement of destruction that is at hand, and nothing more can be done or thought of, till the luckless intruder has paid the penalty of his life; then needles and India-rubber are to be found, and, before employment is quietly resumed, another tocsin sounds another skirmish and another death. Then there is no persuading these two silly girls to join our evening walks in the country. At that refreshing season of cool airs and sweet smells, when only a pale streak of light tells where the sun last shewed his glorious face, when the constellations are gradually spangling their various figures on the misty blue of the sky, and the soft influence of evening has sweetened those sounds which fell harshly on the ear by day, when a dog's distant howl is agreeable, and the grating of a waggon's wheels is listened to with pleasure—at this time, when it is so delightful to saunter, not to walk, and to chat in subdued tones with those we love; when my spirits, my feelings and my affections, always seem in their best state—at this time out come my unfortunate sisters' deadly foes, the frog, the bat, and the cock-chaffer, little suspecting their power of imprisoning two fair damsels, from whose distant tread they would fly in consternation. Anna, too, is equally prevented from taking an evening ramble; for after sun-set the woods and groves are peopled by banditti: and if I coax her out, while I am gazing on the boles of the trees, silvered by the rising moon, or pausing to catch the notes of a nightingale, her jaundiced eye sees a ruffian crouching behind a shrub, or her startled ear detects the distant signal-whistle of a gang of robbers; then she catches me by the arm, bids me ask no questions, hurries me to the house, bars the door behind her, and intreats me to load my pistols, and fire my blunderbuss out of every window.

Though my sisters make themselves and all about them uncomfortable, and prevent sensible men from wishing to become their companions for life, yet, as they are young and handsome, they meet with much ready assistance and apparent commiseration from their male acquaintance, and have always some doughty champion at hand to protect them from runaway insects and imaginary ruffians, and to admire the changing hue of their complexions, and the pretty agitations of their elegant persons; and unless they should be disfigured by illness or accident, I dare say, that while under thirty, they may scream at frisky

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

calves, and faint at spiders and frogs, as often as they please, without any fear of exemplifying the fable of the boy and the wolf. But my cousin Emma has no such claims upon any one's compassion, for alas! she is not handsome enough to be hysterical; her eyes are not sufficiently bright to atone for tears of vain alarm, nor will the beauty of her mouth excuse her screaming at caterpillars and black beetles. Gentlemen observe her distress, sneer, and pass on; swords do not leap from their scabbards to punish the intrusion of a dog, or the purrings of a distant kitten; when she rouses the family from their beds from some causeless terror, the trouble she gives is not counterbalanced by seeing her in her night-cap; and when she shuts herself in the cellar during a thunder-storm, no gallant swain begs to accompany her to her retirement. Poor girl! her life is one long panic, she has contrived to unite in herself all possible fears and apprehensions; she is scolded by the rigid, lectured by the wise, called silly by some, affected by others—her family grieve for her, her acquaintance laugh at her; but still her terrors continue too stubborn for conquest or control. On one occasion, however, she added an instance to the myriads which already existed, of the strength of woman's affection—of the mighty power of that love which will teach her to make every thing possible in the service of its object. Emma is strongly attached to her mother, to whom she was the most tender and indefatigable of nurses in an illness which endangered her life. Quiet was strictly recommended, and Emma seemed suddenly gifted with a fairy's power of treading and moving inaudibly. She performed every office required in a sick room with magical gentleness and celerity; and, when every other duty was done, took her station by her mother's pillow. One morning, while the invalid's hand was yet pressed by her daughter's fingers, she gradually fell into a gentle slumber; and Emma, who knew how essential rest was to her mother's recovery, hailed this favourable symptom with inexpressible delight. Notwithstanding the cramp and numbness which ensued, Emma inviolably retained her position, scarcely permitted herself to breathe, and withdrew her eyes from her mother's face from a sort of indefinable dread, lest their anxious glances should disturb her slumbers. In this situation a slight noise was heard, and Emma's fearful ears detected the approach of a mouse. There is no creature of which she has a greater horror; I have seen her countenance change when she heard its distant scratching, and she has nearly fainted away at the sight of one in a trap. On the present occasion, however, "love mastered fear:" she sat perfectly still, and only dreaded lest the tumultuous beating of her heart should communicate itself to the hand which held that of her mother in its gentle pressure. Presently, the curtains at the foot of the bed are seen to move, and in a few moments the little creature makes its appearance, fixes its sharp eyes on Emma's pale face, pauses for half a minute, gathers courage from her marble-like aspect, and begins to nibble some crumbs which remained on the coverlet. I am certain that what Emma suffered far exceeded mere bodily pain, it was the very *agony* of fear—fear, the intenseness of which was not diminished by its folly. The worst, however, was to come. The animal, undisturbed by any noise or movement, continued to approach still nearer; and, at length, as if commissioned to put Emma's affection and self-command to the fullest trial, it positively touched her hand. She felt a sort of icy pulse pervade every limb, her very heart appeared to tremble; but she retained her position, and declares that she felt no apprehension of being made to start or scream, for she had a thorough confidence in the efficacy of that feeling, which, in the breast of woman, is often stronger than the love of life. Though all within her shook from agitation, all continued statue-like without; and it was not till the mouse was approaching her mother's arm, that Emma gently moved her disengaged hand, and scared the little monster to its hiding-place. Her mother's sleep continued, she awoke refreshed, and when Emma left the room, little supposed that it was to give relief, by tears and violent agitation, to suppressed terror and concealed suffering. I ought to add, that her mother recovered; and that, however ludicrous some of Emma's terrors may be, her fear of a mouse is now too sacred a subject for ridicule.

Mademoiselle de la Rochejaquelin relates a beautiful instance of sudden courage springing out of alarmed affection. She was so great a coward on horseback, that even when a servant held the bridle, and a gentleman walked on each side, she would weep from apprehension. Yet, when she heard that her husband was wounded, all former fears yielded to her anxiety for him: "Je ne voulus pas rester un moment de plus. Je pris un mauvais petit cheval qui se trouvait par hasard dans la cour; je ne laissai pas le temps d'arranger les etriers qui étaient inégaux, et je partis au grand galop; en trois quarts d'heure je fis trois grands lieues de mauvais chemins."

It is thus that woman redeems her follies—thus that she ennobles cowardice, and sanctifies defects. I intreat pardon for every thing I have said against her—I blush, I apologize, *I* retract. I sat down in ill-humour, for the fears of my family had just compelled me to reject a ticket for the Coronation, but I have written myself into a tolerable temper, and am better able to appreciate the affectionate anxiety of which I was the victim. I must pay some price for a thousand daily kindnesses and hourly attentions a wakefulness to real danger, which is my safeguard in sickness, a devotedness of love which despises trouble and annihilates difficulty. If female fears annoy me abroad, female affection blesses me at home; if my mother and sisters are determined on dying a violent death, yet they would risk infection and danger to preserve my life. Woman ought not to be more perfect than they are. In virtue and warmth of heart they excel us already; add strength of mind and a calm courage, equally removed from ungraceful boldness and unreasonable fear, and we must seek our spouses in some other planet.

W. E.

The Alabaster Sarcophagus.—The celebrated Alabaster Sarcophagus, discovered by M. Belzoni, near Gornou, and which lately arrived from Alexandria, is deposited in the British Museum. It is, for the present, in one of the apartments not open to the public, where probably it will lie until a place is prepared for it in the Egyptian Gallery. The antique is certainly a very extraordinary and admirable specimen of the arts of Egypt. The sarcophagus is nine feet long, and about four feet high, apparently of a single piece, and that of a very fine alabaster. It is shaped like a modern coffin, and is more than large enough to have the mummy with all its envelopes, which is presumed to have been deposited within this costly repository. But its chief value is in the innumerable hieroglyphics which cover the sides, interior and exterior, from top to bottom. They are small; the human figures, of which there are long processions, in various circumstances and attitudes, erect—linked together. towing galleys.—bending as if in worship, &c. are from an inch to an inch and a half high. Between those are compartments of symbols, the eye, the ibis, the lotus, &c. The serpent occurs frequently, and in some instances of considerable size, and with much exactness of detail. This noble work is supposed to be the coffin of Psammis. Conjecture, however, has an extensive range in Egyptian antiquity, and some probabilities have been suggested in favour of its being no tomb, but a temple—a small shrine imitative of the original Cymba, or great Diluvian vessel, to which so many of the Indian emblems refer. The ark seems to have formed a vast source of Pagan allegoric sculpture. If the industry of our antiquaries should be at length turned from the frivolous and feeble pursuits which have, for so long a time, rendered the name of English antiquarianism obscure, a noble opportunity is offered in this monument and the other Egyptain memorials, for retrieving our national reputation in learned und productive research. The court and hall of the British Museum are now covered with works of the purest and most remote antiquity, and doubtless of the highest value for the illustration of the early ages of the world. The attention of learned men abroad has been lately turned to this study, but on the Continent its materials are deficient. In England they are now abundant, and it will be little to our honour to leave the discovery of the secrets of science, the arts, mythology, and history, which those sculptures more than probably contain, to the more fortunate industry and intelligence of strangers.

Cowper.—The residence of Cowper the poet at Olney, in Buckinghamshire, has long been uninhabited, and is now in an advanced state of dilapidation. Some of the neighbours, however, on the day of the coronation, procured boughs and flowers from Cowper's favorite walk, at Weston-under-wood, and decorated the outside of the house with oak, laurel, and wreaths of flowers, to his memory.

Education in England.—The result of the "Returns of Education by endowment or subscription, in the several counties of England, made, under an Act of Parliment by the clergy of the parishes," shews that there are 159,518 children receiving education by endowment such endowments amounting to 275,387*l*; and that 415,651 are being educated in charity day-schools, and 401,087 in Sunday-schools. Hence it appears, that out of public or charitable funds, no less than 976,321 children of both sexes receive education being one-tenth of the population. In the endowed schools, the cost is about 36s per annum per pupil, and the others probably do not cost 10s each.

Schiller.—Schiller, the German, poet, had a patent of nobility conferred on him by the Emperor of Germany, which he never used. Turning over a heap of papers one day, in the presence of a friend, he came to this patent, and shewed it carelessly to this friend with this observation; "*I suppose you did not know I was a noble*;" and then burried it again in the mass of miscellaneous papers, in which it had long lain undisturbed. Schiller's friend might have answered at this action, "If I did not before know you were a noble, I know it now."

New Expedition to Tombuctoo.—Dr. Woodney, Lientenant Clapperton of the Royal Navy, and Lieutenant Denman of the Army, have proceeded on their voyage for Africa, to determine the course and determination of the river Niger, and are under the protection and authority of Lord Bathurst. They proceed from Tripoli to Mourzouk under the immediate auspices of the Bey of Tripoli, and thence will endeavour to reach Tombuctoo or Bornou. These gentlemen intend going much farther eastward than most of the other expeditions which have attempted to penetrate into Africa, and are full of ardour and high hopes that their enterprise will be successful.

[*New Monthly Magazine*,—*Nov.* 1.

FROM POEMS BY C. H. TOWNSEND.

KINDRED FEELING.

How softly sweet each stealing tone,
Harp of the breeze, thou fling'st around,
When he, to whom thou yield'st alone,
Draws forth thy hidden stores of sound!

But far more sweet the answering chords,
In breasts with kindred music fraught,
When that is breath'd to life, in words,
Which dwelt, 'till then, in lonely thought;

Some cherish'd feeling unavow'd,
Which never, yet, we dar'd reveal,
Lest, haply, the insulting crowd,
Should mock at what it could not feel.

Oh, when it springs from lips we love,
In nature's simple language drest,
What joy, so near to those above,
Can breathe its rapture o'er the breast!

So well the kindred sounds have stirr'd
Th' awaken'd heart's responsive tone,
It deems it must before have heard
A melody, so like its own;
And yet we know, that joy so sweet
Did never yet its pulses thrill,
Else 'till this hour it had not beat
So lonely, and so weary still.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*